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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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OBSERVATIONS

ON A VARIETY OF TOPICS UPSETTING A STRING OF FALLACIES AND TRIPPING UP DIFFERENT PERSONAGES.

Now that the frequently asserted and as frequently denied death of the Dowager Empress of China is finally settled, and she is dead, the final settlement of that other and much mooted question—asserted, denied; re-asserted and re-denied—of the engagement of heiress Katherine Elkins with the Prince of the Abruzzi may be expected soon to be likewise placed at rest. The return of Prosperity, which failed to come with the election of Taft; may then be coaxed to alight among our people.

If it is true that the German "democratic parties" want to know whether the $50,000, said to have been paid by the Kaiser for the suppression of a certain interview with him, was "the people's money," then the German "democratic parties" are sadly lacking in economic knowledge. What money does the Kaiser dispose of that is not "the people's money"?

The employes of Theodore Shonts on the railroads, mines and mills should now shout with delight. The daughter of their master has given birth to a posthumous child of her husband, the late lamented Duke of Chaulnes. Subjects always celebrate the birth of their sovereign's heir. It is a great solace to know whither the coined sweat of their brow will go. Millionaire Shonts's wage slaves should throw up their hats.

What can be the matter with the federal office-holders? They are reported to be "greatly disturbed" over a rumor that President Roosevelt intends to extend the workday in the departments half an hour. Have not these federal office-holders heard of the return of Prosperity? Though residing in Washington they seem not to live in the United States.

Courtenay Lemon, one-time on the staff of the one-time "Worker," reads his Socialist party in the "Call" of the 20th of this month, a lecture upon its wrongful campaign methods. And Lemon, with self-sacrificial abnegation, takes two full columns to prove his charge, and prove himself one of the guilty. Lemon objects to the declamation, "magnetic" and otherwise, that can not produce Socialists, and he illustrates the point well by himself extensively declamating in favor of an "education" that is unaccompanied with the economic organization able to resist the capitalist threat of a shut-down if the top capitalist is not elected. The lesson taught by Professor Taft evidently has not yet penetrated the thick rind of the lemons.

Bunkum revolutionists can not turn without impaling themselves, as the below deadly parallel proves once more—

Trautmann's Telegram to Clothing Workers' Union, Sept. 25, 1908.	Trautmann in "Industrial Bulletin," Nov. 7, 1908.
Delegate Francis UNSEATED on charges. Local is entitled to representation by proxy or otherwise to be determined by Union. Documents in answer must bear seal of Union. By order of Convention. W. E. Trautmann.	This "call" which was published recently in a New York paper under the signature of A. J. Francis, THE DELEGATE WHO DENIED HIMSELF A SEAT in the Fourth Annual Convention by refusing to meet charges preferred against him, etc.

Is this beeriness, or Anarchy, or pure and simple mendacity? It is all three—the peculiar compound that the Bush Temple "Headquarters" has become a factory of.

Sweet James Duncan of the granite cutters' organization and first vice-president of the A. F. of L.! Juicy mutton chop James Duncan for the capitalist to chew, taste and swallow! Nice, "law-abiding" and gentle lambkin (or is he a bellwether?) for the capitalist to canonize! The A. F. of L. convention decided by a rising vote that they will rather go to jail than obey the illegal practice of injunction. If this was as manfully meant as it looks it deserves admiration. But James went on record against. "As law-abiding citizens," mutton-chop James declared, "union men should obey the injunction." The darling Jimmy of capitalist usurpation! What can suit the butcher better than a calf-like submission to the knife—and afterwards kick!

A "loving cup" to Gompers by the A. F. of L. convention, a "diamond ring to Mrs. Gompers," and Gompers's election with only one dissenting vote, is a mute way of saying: "Old boy, we appreciate your late political efforts in our behalf; fain would we have voted for Bryan; but we simply could not endanger our jobs by defeating Taft"—and the old mare hobbles along the beaten path.

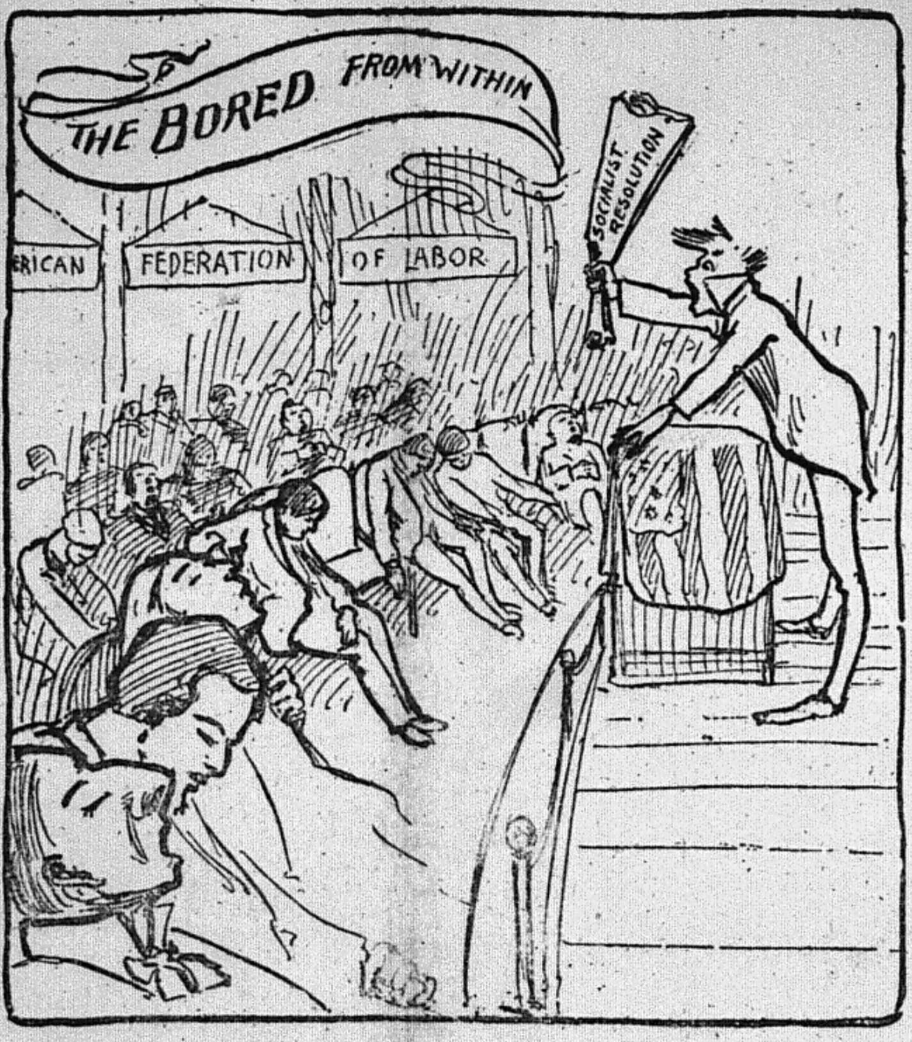
Much fun is being made over Bryan's statement that he would be willing to run again. There's nothing funny about it. Bryan will surely run again—that is, some Bryan—that is, some candidate, of whatever name, who proposes to pare the nails of the capitalist tiger; and his running opponent will again be some Taft, who will threaten a shut-down if "Bryan" is elected. And the issue will be the same. Rather than starve from November, the day when "Bryan" would be elected, till March 4, the day when he could begin to do the paring, the workers will vote for "Taft"—unless the workers can before then be marshalled around the Socialist Labor Party standard, united on the political and the industrial field, and ready and able to overthrow "Taft," industrially as well as politically, in November. Until then, "Bryan" will continue to run, and "Taft" will continue to be elected, hands down.

Excruciatingly funny do the hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee continue to be. Mr. Francis E. Hamilton, speaking for New York importing houses of oranges, complained against the tariff on oranges. It is not that the tariff interferes with Mr. Hamilton's profits. Not at all. Indeed, he is not there to make profits. What he is there is to enable "the great mass of the people to enjoy the eating of oranges," particularly "the laborer and his family." Who was the lady who, on a certain occasion when the people cried for bread, suggested that they eat cake? Mr. Hamilton must be her lineal descendent. Seeing the "laborer and his family" have no bread, Mr. Hamilton proposes they should buy oranges.

Charles Francis Adams, not a "pestilential Socialist," for sure, must as surely be admitted by his fellow capitalists to be a bull in the capitalist china shop. In a letter he writes to Congressman McCall: "I am a tariff thief; and I have a license to steal! It bears the broad seal of the United States, and is what is known as the 'Dingley tariff.' I stole under it yesterday; I am stealing under it to-day; I propose to steal under it to-morrow." Whereupon, down come with a clatter and a crash a lot of capitalist china—the capitalist china that "industry, and not legislation, is the source of the capitalist's wealth"; the china that "capitalist property is honest, and not 'stolen property,'" as the "pestiferous Socialists" claim; and a whole lot of other and similar china. All hail to Charles Francis Adams, who has turned Labor's evidence!

Truer than the calendar, which states that November 16 is a date subsequent to election day, the decision of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, sustaining on the 16th an injunction order issued against the striking workingmen of the George Jonas Glass Company, informs the public that election day lies far behind November 16.

For a Sunday-schoolist John D. Rockefeller is decidedly heterodox. He declares that he was ever particularly careful of what he put into his mouth, thus flying into the face of the maxim of Jesus, Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man; but that which cometh out of the mouth, this defileth a man. How completely Sunday-schoolist John has amended the maxim of Jesus and turned it inside out may be judged from what he allowed to come out of his mouth in the course of his cross-examination before Federal Referee ex-Judge Franklin Ferris, where, sworn to tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," Sunday-schoolist John betrayed an amazing lapse of memory



THE BORED FROM WITHIN

ECHOES FROM DENVER

[The below article was first published in these columns on December 16, 1900. It was that year entitled "Echoes from Louisville, Ky." The article was a pictorial synopsis of the "Debate on Socialism" that took place at the Louisville convention of the A. F. of L. of that year. That synopsis portrayed so graphically, philosophically and lucidly, not the "Debate" of that year only, but also the previous nine periodically recurring "Debates on Socialism" in the annual convention of the A. F. of L.; in fact, it was such a graphic photograph of the downright farcical principle which underlies these A. F. of L. "Debates on Socialism," and that is bound to continue to underlie them so long as the A. F. of L. continues to exist, that it has since been reproduced in these columns from year to year, headed by the above cartoon, and with the promise and forecast that it will continue to reappear in these columns from year to year until the day shall have come when—emancipated by Socialist Labor Party consistent and persistent teaching from the intellectual thralldom that to-day holds the bulk of the toilers under the yoke of the Labor fakir, the Labor-Lieutenant of the capitalist class,—the working class of the land shall have risen in their might and overthrown for all time the scabby crew of freaks and frauds that annually meets to "debate" Socialism at these A. F. of L. conventions, that is, at these annual Auction Sales of Labor. The below synopsis was, accordingly, republished in 1901 under the title "Echoes from Scranton," in 1902 under the title "Echoes from New Orleans," in 1903 under the title "Echoes from Boston," in 1904 under the title "Echoes from 'Frisco," in 1905 under the title "Echoes from Pittsburg," in 1906 under the title "Echoes from Minneapolis," and in 1907 under the title "Echoes from Norfolk.' In obedience to the promise made in 1900, and in keeping with the facts, which every intelligent man, if honest, and every honest man, if intelligent, knew would substantially recur, the synopsis is again reproduced this year and with the same promise and forecast for the future, under the title "Echoes from Denver," where the A. F. of L. convention met this fall.]

The undaunted dozen threw themselves valiantly into the fray for Socialism at the American Federation of Labor convention. The fray was partly on the floor of the convention hall, partly in the brains of some of the contestants, but mostly on the reputations of those who fought the good fight. There were in appearance only, two sets of contestants. In fact there were three.

There were, in the first place, the stalwarts who never blanched in the face of the most terrible wrong, when they did it themselves, and who never retracted unless somebody said something after their first set up. They were the solid phalanx, the "staunch defenders of Socialism" at every convention of the American Federation of Labor, but whose Socialism was afflicted with a strong taint of Republicanism or Democracy as soon as it was over. This did not matter, because they were Socialists again as soon as another convention came. That was the first set.

On the other side were the men who "opposed" Socialism, and would be terribly offended if it did not make its appearance. For this reason it was always slated to appear, and that it might give offense to none it appeared in such disguise that those to whom it was most dear would never recognize it. It had been the center of many a stirring fight, and then its mangled remains were taken out and placed in cold storage for future reference. That was the second set.

There was a third set, the gudgeons, for whose sake the sham fight was gone through every year. They fought on the side of the first set, and glowered at, and were themselves glowered at by the second set. The "Socialist," alias gudgeon, delegates had introduced a resolution, THE resolution. They waited with past tense nerves and with their passions high wrought, and their trousers turned up for its appearance. It came, it saw—it—went again, and nobody was the wiser. When it got the floor, it almost invariably got the table also, but between times there was room enough for those loud and talky debates that mean so much to those who do not understand, and so little to those who do. The enemies of the resolution, in a spirit of zeal and good fellowship, had seen to it that there was no miscarriage in its introduction.

Then commenced the battle royal. The two first sets of men lined up on each side determined to discuss that resolution if it took a whole week at $6 a day, expenses to be paid by their constituents. There were many hard blows given and taken, and there were many many blowers who gave them. It was so strange and weird that contestants should all have the same object. Of these first two sets, those who supported the resolution did so in order to defeat it; those who opposed it, did so in order to do the same.

Between the two there was a weak puny handful of men, that third set, the gudgeons, who believed that the fight was in earnest—and so it was. It was carried on for the sake of that handful of men. It was carried on so that they might return home and say: "Behold how Socialism is on the increase. Last year at the convention of the Federation we discussed it for forty-seven hours and sixteen minutes. This year we discussed it for forty-seven hours and two minutes, a net increase of six minutes. There is nothing can hold us back."

When the contest was over, and the vote showed that the Federation would not resolve in favor of Socialism, the fighters, still with the smoke of battle and non-union cigars on them, séparated in two "hostile" bodies. One, made up of the two sets of the sham combatants on both sides, made its way to a saloon where ten cent whiskey was sold; the other, made up of the gudgeons who bore and are bored from within, went to a saloon which dispensed five cent whiskey. Then both sides recounted their victory.

"Did you notice," said Gompers when he had filled his glass, after draining in a surreptitious manner the glasses of those about him, "how tractable those fellows become as soon as you let them discuss a thing, and then vote it down? It is the easiest thing in the world. All you have to do is let them talk on a subject and then throw it aside. They are satisfied with the talk." The good cheer satisfied his heart. "Next year, so help me Moses, we'll give them an increase in their vote. They have been very good boys this year, and they deserve some recognition. We humored them just to have them do all the dirty work this year, and they should not go unrewarded. I shall see that they have two more supporters when we meet again. They are becoming tamer and should be rewarded."

In the other saloon the "triumphant hosts of Socialism," that believed in the free and unlimited coinage of words, sat along the table and vowed death to the capitalist system, and carried out threat "in our time" by gulping down the products of capitalism.

"Did you notice," said one, "how they quailed when we accused them of not being Socialists?"

"Yes," said another, "we shall win. "Why, one man came to me and gave me a dollar to start a colony on Hudson Bay. That could not happen if we jumped on him for thinking differently."

"You got a dollar?"

"Yes, a dollar."

There was a short pause, and those about the table commenced to come near

(Continued on page 2, column 7.)

"WASNUNING"

WHAT COMES OF NOT GIVING THE WORKING CLASS A PROGRAM THAT MAKES POSSIBLE ENFORCEMENT OF POLITICAL VICTORY.

Bryan is "mystified"; no less so is the Volkszeitung Corporation element in the Socialist party. The one and the other can't explain the incongruity between the votes they received and their expectations. The way Bryan expresses his amazement is: "I have to investigate this mystery of 1908." The Volkszeitung Corporation element expresses the same thought with the German question: "Was nun?"—literally, what next? Both utterances denote the identical thing. Both proceed from the same state of mind—the state of mind a man is in who thinks himself the dupe of a three-card-monte sharp, whereas, in fact, he has not been tricked at all, only he is an ignoramus at the game he played, and imputes to trickery in others what, in truth, is ignorance on his own part. In that frame of mind are Bryan and his Volkszeitung Corporation confrères; hence both are "wasnuning."

There is no mystery, no trickery, in the matter,—and no occasion for "wasnuning."

Capitalism, it has been well pointed out by Marx and Engels, is that social system that digs its own grave—the Socialist Republic—, and that recruits its own grave-diggers—the proletariat. Had Marx and Engels lived to this day and observed things American, they would have added: "and Capitalism also determines its own funeral program," or "the itinerary, or route, for its own funeral march." What may that funeral route be?

Smooth, and wide, and alluring to the sight though the route of Political Reform is, that route capitalist development bars. The route is barred by the political turn-stile. It is not the election of Taft that the late campaign has settled: what it settled is that, given our political institutions—surely none of them an accident, but each and all genuine exhalations of capitalist breath—the funeral march of capitalism will not start until the route is struck to which the Socialist Labor Party alone has all along been pointing. All other routes are either the trunk route of Political Reform, or branches from that main trunk. All attempts at entering these routes—whether by those who can see no further than mere Reform, or by Socialists who aim beyond Reform—are bound to be dashed against the political turn-stile. Finally, the fatal and distinguishing feature of one and all of these routes is CONFIDENCE IN CAPITALIST POLITICAL INTEGRITY—a misplaced confidence, a confidence above which rises, consciously or unconsciously, the instinct of the Working Class, and, along with these, the instinct of lower property-holding classes who are pressed upon by the upper.

The point was illustrated by the fate of Bryan and Debs.

As to Bryan, his program offered relief of many a scourge, prominent among these the injunction scourge. Was it love for the injunction that caused the proletariat to vote for Taft? Of course not. What caused them to vote for Taft was the belief, frequently imparted directly by the employer, that, if Bryan was elected, the shop would shut down, and the knowledge that the threat could be executed. Thus the threat and fear of starvation took immediate effect. The political turn-stile leaves four months of un-reformed capitalism (November to March) in power before politically triumphant reformed capitalism could begin to operate. Grievous though the scourge of the injunction is, it is less than that of starvation. The instinct of the proletariat caused it to prefer the former to the latter.

As to Debs, no radical difference existed between him and Bryan in point of route. Like Bryan, if elected, he would be in no position to counteract the enforcement of the Taft-capitalist threat of a shut down, nor did or could his agitation tonic the proletariat into condition mentally to resist the threat. There were those who went around saying Debs would be elected. They were crazy, but sincere; nor was their sincerity without some foundation. It is not open to question that Socialist sentiment is so widespread in the land that Debs's election was not, theoretically, an impossibility. The theory, however, suffered shipwreck upon the granite fact that Socialist sentiment is not necessarily reducible to votes,—and never will be until the ballot that proclaims the death of capitalism comes backed with the power forthwith to strip the Capitalist Class of the power to annul that ballot by a shut-down.

The vast majority of the masses desired Bryan; his audiences were unmistakably vast and earnest—yet, when the votes were counted, his defeat was emphatic. The Bryan enthusiasm dashed itself against the political turn-stile of capitalism. Common sense, the instinct of self-preservation rose above all other aspirations; and that instinct sees to the immediate future. A live dog is better than a dead lion. Rather than starve four months before the injunction scourge could possibly be modified, Labor meekly bent to the scourge, preferring to live. Essentially the same was the experience made by Debs. Sentiment does not necessarily materialize in votes. In the instances of Debs and Bryan it could not. Visionary was the expectation that it would.

For even the Reform sentiment to materialize in votes it must feel backed by the power to break through the political turn-stile—if necessary. It must know itself equipped with the power that annuls the four months' lease of life left by the political turn-stile to plutocratic capitalism between the November election day and the 4th of March next. If even the reform sentiment would need such equipment in order to materialize into votes, obvious must the fact be that still more thoroughly equipped for the work must be the revolutionary sentiment before it can gather any truly appreciable voting strength. Reform is incapable of so equipping itself. Only Revolution can; that equipment is the industrially organized class-conscious Union; and that consummation only the S. L. P. blazes the way for.

The at present "wasnuning" politicians are no better than ducks in thunder with no more understanding of the political meteorology than silly ducks mystified by the roll of thunder. Most pitifully silly among the lot are the pure and simple S. P. politicians, who proudly strutted the stage during the campaign—proud to bursting at the "recognition" they received from the press of the plutocratic-capitalist party. They had not wit enough to realize that the "recognition" they were so vain over had no object other than to block Socialism, seeing its purpose was to drown the voice of the S. L. P., and thereby at least put off the day when the propaganda, without which Socialism can never triumph, will finally take root and crystallize in the only power available or imaginable wherewith to cause Socialist sentiment to materialize into votes; and to strip the Capitalist Class of the means to annul the Socialist ballot by a shut-down.

There is nothing mysterious about Taft's tidal wave; there is nothing to "wasnun" about. To those who are mystified, or who indulge in "wasnuning," the eloquently convincing lecture read by Professor Taft in the halls of the broad Academy of the United States Hustings is a lecture lost.

Let all others close ranks around the serene and no wise mystified standard of the S. L. P., the "wasnuning" period of which has long been cast behind it—along with its milk teeth.

A TRUE WORD.

No "Protection," Only Degradation of Labor, Says Stillman.

A. F. Stillman, representing the independent New York sugar firm of Arbuckle Brothers, made a bitter arraignment of the existing protective laws at the Sugar Trust hearing in N. Y. He said the agitation in favor of high beet sugar tariffs came at a time when the beet sugar growers had their crop out of the way and felt no uneasiness as to the effect of agitation on their sales. But the can sugar crop was just coming in, and much uneasiness would result to the trade from threats of higher duties.

"I object to the expression 'protection of American labor'," he said. "There is no such thing as protection of labor. Under the present system there is the degradation of labor and the enhancement of the value of the trust.

DOCUMENTARY PROOF

That Frank Bohn, the Then National Secretary, Falsified the Minutes of the January, 1907, Session of the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P.

Office of the National Secretary of
the Socialist Labor Party.
28 City Hall Place, New York,
November 12, 1908.

To the Members and Friends of the
Socialist Labor Party:

Greeting:

Since coming into the office of National Secretary my time has been so fully taken up with other matters that I had no opportunity until very recently to arrange in the Party's archives the various documents and correspondences which were turned over to me. It was while doing this work that I came upon a document, hidden away, which the previous incumbent, Frank Bohn, claimed in April, 1907, and also later that he could not find when asked for it, to verify the transcript which he claimed to have made accurately. That document is the original minutes of the January, 1907, semi-annual session of the National Executive Committee as written down by Frederick A. Olpp, the secretary of that session of the N. E. C.

In view of the fact that serious disturbances have convulsed the Party since the January, 1907, meeting of the National Executive Committee, and that the discussion turned upon the correctness or incorrectness of the minutes of the said N. E. C. session, issued by the custodian of the said minutes, the then National Secretary, Frank Bohn, with regard to a certain motion made at that session by the then N. E. C. member from New Jersey, James Connolly, I consider it my duty, as the present custodian of the Party's archives, to submit to the Party members a chronologic presentation of, together with all the documents in, the case, which I am sure will settle the issue.

At the New Jersey state convention held February 22, 1907, James Connolly reported, as N. E. C. member, that at the January 1907 meeting of the N. E. C., the N. E. C. had voted away its authority over The People and had been induced to do so by the National Editor. Connolly based his charge upon the defeat by the N. E. C. of a motion which he claimed to have made determining the powers of the N. E. C. over The People, and to the effect that the columns of The People were open to the N. E. C. and also to the N. E. C. Sub-Committee to publish any official matter they chose.

If such a motion was made it would have been superfluous, as far as the N. E. C. was concerned. The Party constitution gives the N. E. C. full control of the Party press. Nevertheless, the defeat of such a motion would give color to the damaging charge made by Connolly against the N. E. C. for defeating such a motion; against the Editor of The People for promoting its defeat, and against the Party at large for tolerating such officers.

The Daily People of February 28, 1907 (Weekly People, March 9) contained a letter signed by several New Jersey members, demanding from the Editor an explanation of the conduct imputed to him by Connolly.

The same issue of the Daily People (and of the Weekly People) contained the Editor's answer stating expressly that Connolly had made no such motion as claimed; that Connolly's motion referred, not to the N. E. C. at all, but exclusively to the Sub-Committee, a body which—being appointable and removable at will by the N. E. C. out of the membership of one locality, New York and immediate vicinity, and whose functions were limited mainly to routine business—was not, under the Constitution, vested with the powers of the N. E. C. over the Party press, but required the consent of the N. E. C.; and finally, that Connolly's motion neither did nor could refer to the N. E. C. itself, which, being the highest official body elected by the general vote of the several states, was vested with supreme control over the Party press.

The Daily People of March 9, 1907 (Weekly People, March 16), contained signed letters from all the members of the N. E. C. present at that session in reply to the Editor's statement. With the single exception of Gilchrist, Pennsylvania, who gave a vague answer, and yet stated Connolly was "badly mixed up," all the others—Kircher, Ohio; Marek, Connecticut; Reimer, Massachusetts; Richter, Michigan, and Jacobson, New York—pronounced the statement of the Editor absolutely correct.

The Daily People of March 11, 1907 (Weekly People, March 23) contained a signed letter by Connolly in which, in contradiction to the version of his motion as given by the Editor of The People and sustained by the N. E. C., Connolly states: "I moved that the N. E. C. considers that the N. E. C. and its Sub-Committee have the right to insert official matters in The People," thus covering with his motion, not merely the N. E. C. Sub-Committee, but also the N. E. C. itself.

At about the same time, in March, 1907, Frank Bohn, the then National Secretary, issued to the State Committees and the members of the N. E. C. a mimeographed transcript of what purported to be the manuscript minutes of comrade Olpp, the secretary of the January 1907 session of the N. E. C. In that mimeographed copy of the minutes, Connolly's motion appears as follows:

"Motion made and seconded that the N. E. C. considers that the N. E. C. and its Sub-Committee have the power of having inserted official notices and correspondence in the official organ. Motion lost. Reimer, Connolly and Gilchrist voting in the affirmative; Kircher, Richter, Marek and Jacobson in the negative."

It will be noticed that the language of this motion bears out Connolly's contention to the effect that his motion contemplated not the Sub-Committee only, but the N. E. C. as well—"The N. E. C. AND ITS Sub-Committee" being the language used, differently from the language that the Editor of The People claimed was used, to wit, "The Sub-Committee" only.

Later on, the Daily People of March 17, 1907 (Weekly People, March 30) contained the following letter from Connolly to Bohn:

"Newark, N. J., March 11.

"Dear Comrade Bohn:

"I write to inquire whether the N. E. C. minutes sent out to the members of the N. E. C. and to the Secretaries were accurately transcribed. Was my resolution as I have stated it, or not? Please answer to The People.

"Yours fraternally,
"James Connolly."

Bohn's answer to this letter appeared in the same issue of the Daily People as follows:

"New York, March 16.

"Mr. James Connolly,
Newark, N. J.

"Dear Comrade:

"In reply to yours of the 11th inst., I would say that the N. E. C. minutes were properly transcribed. The resolution you refer to is before me in the handwriting of comrade Olpp and is as stated in the copies mailed by me to the N. E. C. members and as stated by you in your communication to The People.

"My own recollection of the matter, rather dim when the incident was first made the subject of argument, now sustains the minutes of the Committee.

"Yours fraternally,
"Frank Bohn,
"National Secretary."

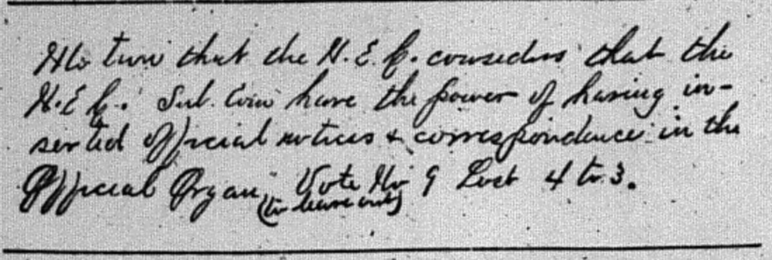
After all this the July 1907 session of the N. E. C. was held. The minutes of that session contain this item: "After reading of the minutes of the January meeting, it was moved by Johnson, seconded by Reimer, To strike out the words 'AND ITS' so that the motion reads: That the N. E. C. considers that the N. E. C. Sub-Committee have the power of having inserted official notices and correspondence in the official organ. This caused considerable discussion, which, after being put to a vote, resulted in five in favor and two against."

The seconder of the motion to correct the minutes as they appeared in the mimeographed copy issued by Bohn was Reimer, Mass., who had been present at the previous January session and had voted for the motion. Bohn opposed the correction, claiming that the mimeographed transcript issued by him was a correct transcript of the Olpp original manuscript, as he claimed in his letter to Connolly, quoted above; but he abstained all along from substantiating his claim by producing the Olpp minutes. The N. E. C., basing itself upon its recollection and the surrounding circumstances, insisted upon the words "and its" being stricken out of the motion, and it removed Connolly from its Sub-Committee, he having been previously removed from the N. E. C. by his New Jersey constituency after the letters from the N. E. C. published in the Daily People, March 9 (Weekly People, March 16) had established the falsity of his report.

Bohn and Connolly thereupon claimed loudly and persistently that the N. E. C., backed by the Editor of The People, had falsified the minutes of the January 1907 session of the N. E. C.; and the charge was echoed far and wide through their agency, creating turmoil within, and also raising a cloud over the Party.

Obviously everything hinged upon the Olpp minutes. Did the Olpp minutes contain the words "and its" between the words "the N. E. C." and the word "Sub-Committee," in other words, did the Olpp minutes read: "The N. E. C. and its Sub-Committee have the power," etc., as Bohn and Connolly were claiming, or did the Olpp minutes read: "The N. E. C. Sub-Committee have the power," etc., as the N. E. C. and the Editor of The People maintained? Being subsequently again asked for the original Olpp minutes Bohn claimed he had mislaid them.

The last document I now have to present is those very Olpp minutes—the original minutes of the January 1907 semi-annual session of the N. E. C., in the handwriting of comrade Olpp, already referred to above by me, and claimed by Bohn to have been mislaid. It will be enough to reproduce a photographic copy of the passage containing Connolly's motion as it appears in Olpp's manuscript. Here it is:



Motion that the N. E. C. considers that the N. E. C. Sub Com have the power of having inserted official notices & correspondence in the Official Organ. [illegible] Vote No 9 Lost 4 to 3.

It will be noticed that the minutes, stated by Bohn in his letter to Connolly to have been "properly transcribed" by him, and that the resolution of which he says in that letter that it "is before me in the handwriting of comrade Olpp," do not contain the words "and its" where they appear in the transcript. It will be noticed that the mimeographed transcript, issued by Bohn to the State Committees, the N. E. C. members and the Party membership, contains an interpolation made by himself, and which consists in inserting the words "and its" between the words "the N. E. C." and the word "Sub-Committee," so that the motion or resolution is radically changed. It no longer reads "the N. E. C. Sub-Committee have the power," etc., as the motion was made, as Olpp's minutes actually have it, and as the Editor of The People and the N. E. C. maintained, but it was made to read "the N. E. C. AND ITS Sub-Committee have the power," etc.

In other words, the then National Secretary, Frank Bohn, falsified the N. E. C. minutes which he sent out to the Party, so as to make them agree with Connolly's false statement, and thereby cause injury to the character of the Editor of The People, and the integrity of the N. E. C. and the S. L. P. at large.

I have only this more to add: All the documents I refer to—the signed letters in The People; Olpp's full minutes; the mimeographed transcript of the January 1907 session of the N. E. C., issued by the then National Secretary, Frank Bohn, TOGETHER WITH THE PEN DRAFT IN BOHN'S OWN HANDWRITING, containing the falsified passage, and from which pen draft by Bohn the mimeographed transcript is a literal copy—are all in my possession in this office for the inspection of Party members and friends.

Most fraternally yours,
Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

SUB ROSA.

By K. Kildare.

"The latest form of physical exercise is to jump around on all fours," says a daily paper. But some people have been doing that for years in order to dodge the Socialist "agitator."

Like the boy who whistles to keep up his courage while nocturnally passing a graveyard, some people of the concave cerebrum calibre are forming "Sunshine clubs" and persuading themselves of Uncle Sam's illimitable prosperity—meanwhile the receivers are busy taking stock, and sundry small fry capitalists are dodging the sheriff as they would the fangs of a cobra. His money gone, the bankrupt's friends have, of course, gone after it.

Among the agitators in England's unemployed army are many ex-soldiers. In the royal army they struck for their capitalist-owned country; now they have struck for bread. Instead of sword, lance and bayonet, a penny sandwich is now the favorite arm. Martial spirit gives place to marshalled hunger.

Banks are not generally known as sweat shops, but such they certainly are. Instead of living by the sweat of their brows, the bankers live by the sweating of other people's money.

Double-distilled drops of the extract of merriment are occasioned by the surpassingly mournful whine of that economic valetudinarian, vociferous Van Cleave, "No class legislation!" Surely vulpine Van ought to know what any proletarian pinhead knows, namely, that a class silk purse can not be made out of a no-class sow's ear. Come again, verdant Van, thou art screamingly funny.

"Patriots" are telling children to—Love and fear God—Obey the laws—Cherish patriotism—Learn citizenship—Work for others—Subdue self—Practice discipline. Just as if the citizens don't "consider duties before rights" and "work for others" already. On the card bearing this abominable trash is the request, "Please hang up this card." It deserves to hang up. So do the authors of it.

A much better card to hang up would be one asking the questions: Who makes shoddy clothing? Who builds windowless tenements? Who murders by starvation and preventable disease? Who adulterates our food? Who causes sickness and race deterioration? Who sends our brothers to prison and our sisters to the brothel? Who pays us starvation wages? Who wastes money, and time and energy? Who is responsible for our misery and poverty? Looming large in two words the answer would come, "Private enterprise."

"Less than twenty per cent. of the people attend church," says a daily paper. And small wonder. When the people have asked for bread, the church has offered them decaying, decrepit dogma; when they have asked for light, it has offered them nasty, smouldering mythology. The gulf between rich and poor it has never attempted to bridge. Never has it faced, let alone ameliorated, a single social evil.

And why build more gospel shops when those we already have are half empty? Why spend money on the costly edifices when men are struggling, women weeping, and their children starving? Why erect expensive and unnecessary superstition factories in the shadow of fever-stricken slums, sweatshops, poorhouses, and prisons? Why unveil rich paintings of the Madonna while the clang of a fallen sister's chains resound in your corridors, O Mother Church?

Distasteful and unpleasant as are reports of cholera, bubonic plague, yellow fever, and kindred ills, yet they come as the odor of sweet smelling violet compared to the worse than skunk-like stench that exudes from the public washing of loathsome and ulcerous "Sassiety" divorce scandals. Were the accumulated filth of ten generations of a family of the proletariat piled in one heap that heap would look as a mustard seed beside the Mount Everest of lecherous nastiness that the average "Sassiety" family accumulates in a single generation.

"These blessed people are all over the shop. The more you mush their arguments the wider they spread. The more you kill 'em the healthier they look. The hydra-headed monster ought to be suppressed by Act of Parliament." Such is the striking testimony to the virility and ubiquity of Socialism from the lips of a stalwart English Liberal. Thousands of "desirable citizens" on this side express the same sentiments. That dreaded word "Socialism" hits them in the eye every time they pick up a newspaper. They hear it acclaimed on the street car and traduced on the Stock Exchange. It is praised by poets and denounced by dukes; impeached by the ignoramus and glorified by the genius. Its seed thrives in basements and grows in balloons, buds early in churches and later in saloons. No wonder that grafters and degenerates are irritated by it. Our sympathy goes out to the fretful fools.

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'FRISCO LETTER

GLIMPSE OF EVENTS IN CITY OF GOLDEN GATE.

Schwab Pronounces "Prosperity" While Unemployed Walk Streets—Socialist Party Tries to Cover Up Wrong Doing—Fear of the S. L. P. Spectre.

San Francisco, November 13.—"Prosperity! Why, this country has not begun to touch the possibilities of its prosperity." And we are told that Charles M. Schwab laughed and showed his teeth as he gave out this ironic gem at the Saint Francis Hotel to-day.

He is in town, this great steel man, in town to look over the San Francisco plants of the Steel Trust.

"I tell you," he continued, "all the prosperity we have had is nothing to the prosperity that is to come to this country in the next four years." Then he expatiated on the opportunities of the men who "do things." (Are the "things" done the wage slaves?) But in the next breath he stated that the Steel Trust would not be running full blast for months to come. Then the ignorant ego asserted itself and he boasted of the monstrous growth of the Steel Trust since he had been connected with it.

Speaking of other industries he said: "We are just beginning development, production and profits." And Charles M. Schwab's imagination soared high into the seventh heaven of capitalist idealism — large profits. The interviewer suddenly yanked him to earth again by asking, "What about the shipping industry?" Again the great steel magnate's teeth gleamed, but not in a smile. He began to whine about the "wooden-headed" interpretation of the Inter-State Commerce laws which hamper the railroads in rebating to suit themselves and of the short-sightedness of the national government in failing to subsidize American shipping. (Which is perfectly true.)

The American merchant marine is being driven surely and swiftly from the Pacific. First, the Nippon government subsidizes all Japanese steamship lines; secondly, modern industrial Japan has captured the Eastern market by the cheapness with which she produces her commodities and by her contiguity to the great Asiatic mart. Hence it is that the Pacific mail steamers, Harriman line, are leaving with scant cargoes and are running at a loss.

To come back to Chas. M. Schwab's interview. He was asked what he thought of San Francisco's ship building future. Here at once he turned from optimism to pessimism and declared emphatically, "We will not build a single ship on San Francisco Bay until conditions here have entirely changed."

Then he mentioned the cost of materials and the lack of iron ore smelters on the Coast as factors. "But," he continued, "the labor problem and the wage situation make up the biggest factor in the impossibility of competition with Eastern sea ports. It isn't so much the wages paid as the amount and quality of work given for those wages. I have no accurate figures, but roughly speaking I should say that the wage charge against the building of a ship in the port of San Francisco is twice that of the wage charge against the building of a ship in an Atlantic port. So, as I say, we will not attempt to build another ship here until the wage conditions are entirely different from those existing now."

Then in closing the interview Schwab reiterated: "The prosperity of our country has just begun and California is peculiarly in a position to reap the richest benefits from the prosperity."

The shipping falling away, the ship yards idle, the Steel Trust's San Francisco plants employing a scant one-tenth of the normal number, America losing the world's markets, and yet the golden horn of plenty will soon be pouring prosperity over the West. How? An enigma.

The winter is drawing near and nearer. Thousands already tramp the streets in the almost hopeless job-hunt. In spite of the cheapness of material, building is falling perceptibly off and the Building Trades report a large percentage of unemployed. However, none need fear, as yesterday the city voted overwhelmingly to acquire its own water supply. Many workingmen now think a better era will surely dawn, although some are apprehensive that taxes will be increased (!)

Now that the campaign and the election are over, the San Francisco local of the Socialist party has become real revolutionary. They have emphatically condemned the action of one E. E. Kirk who ran on their ticket for Superior Court Judge and signed an indorsement of a certain Van Nostrand who ran on the Republican ticket for the same office. Weeks before the election the Socialist party knew of this, but refused to take action.

Further, they have issued a fiat that all election statements made by candidates must first be submitted to the local. This action was taken in view of the fact that one of their Congressional candidates, E. H. Misner, declared that "this is a white man's country." This too was well known for weeks previous to election. It is questionable whether they had any right to censure the candidate since he was merely loyal to the "Backward Races Resolution" and the local "Anti-Japanese Resolution."

It is the old story; before the election they appeal to all the ingrained prejudices of the proletariat in order to gain votes; after the election they appease the progressive minority in their party by a rigid revolutionary stand.

Section San Francisco of the Socialist Labor Party is doing excellent propaganda work. Almost continuous street meetings are being held at which a healthy interest is aroused and much literature sold. The S. L. P. now is established permanently in an excellent location, and is doing quite an encouraging book and pamphlet business. Locally, the fighting S. L. P. has been heralded as dead many a time, but the heralds have ever found the so-called "corpse" very much alive. The term "corpse" is certainly a misnomer. More appropriate would be the name "spectre," since the S. P. has ever fearfully avoided discussion with the remarkably logical militants of the S. L. P.

H. L.

THOUSANDS APPEAL FOR HELP.

Many Apply to County Agent and Charitable Societies This Month.

Chicago, November 13.—One thousand more families will be taken care of in November by the county agent than were cared for in October, according to an estimate issued recently, based on the increase in the calls for aid.

The number of families cared for in October was 3,037, acording to Victor Young, assistant county agent. Young said yesterday that he expected that the department of outdoor relief would be called upon to assist 4,000 families this month. The number of families assisted in October, 1907, was 2,167.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society yesterday elected all the old officers. They are: President, Charles H. Wacker; treasurer, Ernest A. Hamill; secretary, Leverett Thompson.

During the year just passed the society has done the heaviest work of any year since the panic of 1893 and 1894. Over 20,000 persons were aided. The applications for aid are double those of the same period last year. The directors have issued urgent appeals for funds in order that the suffering among the poor of the city may be relieved.

ECHOES FROM DENVER.

(Continued from Page 1.)

er to him. It would be impossible to take a trolley car to Hudson Bay to enjoy the fruits of Socialism, but the dollar was still on the premises. It might be a bank note, it might be a silver certificate, and it might be simply two vulgar half dollars. But in sum and substance at any place it would be converted into twenty foaming schooners.

There was a motion put. It was carried, and again peace reigned about the banquet board, but the dollar had departed from their midst, which was now occupied by the gracious spirit of the hop. It warmed them up and it aroused their humanitarianism. They waited until the humanitarianism was in such a condition that it could be steered through a dark alley without trying to carry the sides of the wall with it, and then they started to see the men who donated the dollar, and who were "coming their way."

They found them in the ten cent place enjoying such luxuries as the Union at home could give. A delegation was selected to interview them as there was a decided sentiment against associating with persons who were not class conscious. The delegation returned. The crowd within would be pleased to receive their fellow workers in a common cause.

This overture was sternly refused because no alliance would be tolerated, but a resolution was drawn up when it was found that one of the inner crowd had given a dollar for the purpose of translating Marx into Sanscrit so that all workingmen could read it. The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, refused the proposition of Socialism; and,

"Whereas, Notwithstanding the fact that they voted it down, they nevertheless manifested an inclination to study the problem of the working class; and,

"Whereas, It is evident that the spirit was one of friendliness to the working class, and the donation was received.

"Be it resolved, That we hereby commend the A. F. of L. for its spirit of tolerance to the working class, and be it further

"Resolved, That we shall come again as soon as this dollar is spent."

Then with three rousing cheers for International Socialism, that bores from within, the dauntless who had bored and bored so assiduously in the Cause, and at the Cause's expense, carefully turned their faces homeward, and then followed them to their destination.

Socialism has made another advance!

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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AS TO THE PREAMBLE OF THE TRAUTMANN-ST. JOHN-AXELSON CONCERN

The Hungarian Socialist paper "Nepakarat," dated November 16, contains a ranslation into Hungarian of a letter of which the below is the original:

New York, November 10, 1908.
has. Rothfiser,
Editor "Nepakarat."
Dear Comrade:—

Obedient to your request that I answer the German letter, addressed to you under date of last October 29, by Wm. E. Trautmann, and which you inform me appeared in a Hungarian translation in the "Nepakarat," I have this to say:

I read the nearly five-page closely typewritten letter of Trautmann's. Were it not that I know that the late convention of the I. W. W. amended the old Preamble of the I. W. W. by striking out the "political clause," I would have found it difficult to detect just what Trautmann was driving at—so confused and wordy is his letter. It is next to impossible to grapple with a spook. Knowing, however, what the I. W. W. convention did, I have been able to make a guess at what Trautmann's purpose is. His purpose is not to explain, or justify the action of the convention in adopting a "new preamble" with the "political clause" stricken out; his purpose is to run away from the real issue—"What was the purpose of striking out the political clause?"—and to escape the issue by obscuring it with declamation. Wherever reason fails, declamation is resorted to.

The issue is plain.

There is a principle in the interpretation of amended documents to the effect that a word, or a clause, acquires significance according as it is stuck into, or stricken out of, the amended document. If the original preamble of the I. W. W. had not had a "political clause" the omission might have been an accident, an oversight. It so happens, however, that the original preamble of the W. W. contained a very explicit political clause, to wit, a declaration of he necessity to "unite the workers upon the POLITICAL as well as the industrial field." That clause has been STRICKEN UT of the new preamble. This fact roves that the absence of the "political lause" in the new preamble is not an versight, is not an accident. It proves hat the absence of the clause is INTENTIONAL.

What was the intent?

There is a second principle in the interpretation of amended documents. It s this: The intent of an amendment—f the sticking in, or the striking out of word, or clause,—is to be gathered rom the history that surrounds such mendment. The history that surrounds he amendment in this case is glaring.

The first assault against the "political lause" was made at the second convenon of the I. W. W. The assault was d by the Anarchists, conspicuous among hem a Chicago Anarchist named Moore. They would not listen to "political acon"; the ballot was repudiated as the apitalist ballot." (See stenographic port, Convention of 1906.)

The second assault against the "political clause" was made at the very next nvention, 1907. Again the assault was d by two Anarchists—Camanita, an alian Anarchist from Paterson, N. J., who, as frequently happens with people f that ilk, has since run away from aterson refusing to face the consequences of his own insane rantings, and aving his men in the lurch; and Axelon, a Scandinavian Anarchist from Minapolis. Again the ballot was deounced and pure and simple physical rce glorified. (See stenographic report, onvention of 1907.)

The third and last assault, made at is year's convention against the "political clause," was again led by the me Anarchist, Axelson of last year. The "new preamble," with the political ause struck out, is his work. He reorted it. Speaking in favor of his roposition to cut out the "political ause" he said: "Tear out the little ook in the preamble 'you must unite on e political field.' We are accused of wardice that we are afraid to cut that it . . . : show me where political acon has accrued to the benefit of and here it can benefit the working class." Similar Anarchist language was held by thers; these views prevailed; the "political clause" was stricken out, and the new preamble" adopted. (See minutes the sixth day's session, issued at the nvention with Trautmann's signature ttached.)

Such is the history that accompanied e "new preamble."

Applying the above-cited two prinles of the interpretation of amended uments to the facts in the case, the nclusion cannot be escaped that the iking out of the "political clause" is a LIBERATE REPUDIATION of the ilized method of social conflicts—pocal action. The conclusion cannot be scaped that the striking out of the "political clause" places the Trautman-St. John-Axelson concern upon that low and backward level of civilization that ignores, shuts its eyes to and repudiates the experience painfully made by the Labor Movement, and worships its own vicious conceitedness. The conclusion cannot be escaped that such an organization—if such a thing can at all be called an organization—dissolves all the bonds of reason, truthfulness and integrity which hold society together. No wonder that in the "Industrial Bulletin" of last October 11, St. John's name appears (bottom of last column, page 2) as "General Secretary" and in the same issue (first page) Trautmann's name appears as "General Secretary-Treasurer"; no wonder that in this very letter to you, dated October 29, he signs himself again "General-Sekretaer-Schatzmeister" (General Secretary-Treasurer) while in the "Industrial Bulletin" of only five days earlier, October 24, St. John's signature again appears (last column of page 2) as "General Secretary"; no wonder that at the convention petty theft, practiced by individuals against individual capitalists, was lauded as the legitimate interpretation of the program of the proletariat to expropriate the Capitalist Class, and the laudation was cheered to the echo! Anarchy is not bomb-throwing alone: Anarchy is the negation of sense and reason—with disaster for the Working Class.

In justice to what I take to be the spirit of your request for an answer from me I do not feel that I can close this letter without some concise statement of the Marxian position concerning Unionism.

A pure and simple reactionary Union may ignore and even repudiate "political action" without reading itself out of the pale of civilization. Its program does not contemplate a social revolution. An organization, however, which like the Trautmann-St. John-Axelson concern expressly demands for the working class the "taking possession of the earth and the machinery of production," such an organization reads itself out of the pale of civilization if it repudiates political action—the weapon without which a revolution cannot be successfully preached in our days; a necessary shield behind which to recruit and drill the all-sufficient and the only physical force available to the working class. The physical force available to the revolutionary proletariat is not military or destructive, it is the integral, that is, the industrially organized class-conscious Union. The Marxian position is no one-legged hobby, either "pure and simple ballotism" or "pure and simple bombism." The Marxian position was jointly held by the delegates of the Socialist Labor Party and the I. W. W. in the resolution which they jointly presented at the Stuttgart International Congress. The resolution is summed up in the following two paragraphs:

"The bona-fide, or revolutionary Socialist Movement needs the political as well as the economic organization of Labor, the former for propaganda and warfare upon a civilized plane of the ballot, the latter as the only conceivable physical force with which to back up the ballot, without which force all ballot is moonshine, and which force is essential for the ultimate lock-out of the capitalist class.

"Without the political organization, the Labor or Socialist Movement could not reach its triumph; without the economic, the day of its political triumph would be the day of its defeat. Without the economic organization, the movement would attract and breed the pure and simple politician, who would debauch and sell out the working class; without the political organization, the movement would attract and breed the agent provocateur, who would assassinate the movement."

The fragment left in the Trautmann-St. John-Axelson concern is not the I. W. W. What is left there is an ugly changeling with all the ugly ear-marks of Anarchy sticking out all over it.

Fraternally,
DANIEL DE LEON.

* * *

Since the above letter was written, the so-called "Industrial Bulletin," dated the 7th, but appearing a week later, has been published. It contains the transactions of the Sixth Day of the late convention where the Preamble was amended. It confirms at all points the statements made above as to the part taken by the Anarchist Axelson in striking out the "political clause," and goes even further. It underscores the passage of Axelson's speech, quoted in the above letter, and in which he challenges any one to "show where political action has accrued to the benefit and where it can benefit the working class." This issue of the "Bulletin" also quotes Cole, a member of the G. E. B. as also stating "he could not see whether political action had brought any benefit to the workers."

For the sake of completeness, elsewhere in this issue will be found the letter written by Trautmann to "Nepakarat" in as faithful an English translation as the confused thought and mushy language of the original allows.

TRADE REVIVAL

Shown to Be Nothing But Manufacture of Hot Air.

By J. H.

Immediately after election the capitalist press of New York began to regale us with tales of "Trade Booms," "Resumptions," "Thousands of Men Put to Work," and more of that kind. These tales usually bore date line of Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis, or elsewhere. As to New York, well, So and So, and So and So were represented as saying that they "expected" to do a bigger business soon, and would need more men. Obviously there was no trade boom here, and it would have been folly for the papers to go into as minute details of New York "prosperity" as they did the prosperity of the Green Hills Far Away; readers could easily verify any claims they might make that "thousands of men were being put to work here in New York."

As to the rosy claims of what is being done elsewhere the "financial section" of the "Evening Post" of the 14th inst., is eloquent. Few workingmen read the paper; it is for the Wall Street tribe, who are guided more or less by it. Here are a few items that show that the facts given for the guidance of the investor differ radically from the hot air that the other papers, Taft and Bryan alike, gave to their working class readers:

The "Evening Post's" Chicago correspondent says: "Frantic efforts are being made by certain newspaper interests to boom trade conditions and shout prosperity from the housetops by running 'prosperity columns.' They are overdoing the thing as usual." He goes on to show that what revival there is comes from those whose stocks were down to bed rock.

The Pittsburg correspondent of the "Evening Post" warns that "newspaper accounts of the violent boom in trade following Mr. Taft's election, need to be taken with very large allowance." He goes on to tell how premature reports of industrial activity in Pittsburg have brought many men there who cannot possibly get work. "The city authorities anticipate a hard winter, and are now advertising the sale of $150,000 bonds in order to provide work in the parks for 1,000 men during December, January, and February." He predicts that wages in the iron and steel mills will be reduced from five to fifteen per cent. on January 1.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the "Evening Post" is of the opinion that "improvement will be a slow process and likely to be spread over the next eighteen months." He mentions that a corporation, "known for its beneficence" finds that it must now inaugurate a general reduction of ten per cent. in wages. An official of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, which at present has only one-fourth its normal force at work, is quoted as saying: "Under the best conditions, it will be eighteen months before all our men can get back to work again. It is ridiculous to talk of everybody going back to work at once."

The Providence correspondent has equally cheering news. He says that Fall River cotton operatives stand to have their wages cut about eight per cent. Last May wages were cut eighteen per cent. in Fall River, and with the impending eight per cent. cut the cost of Labor in Fall River will be twenty-six per cent. lower than the high-water scale of last year.

The "Evening Post's" "dry-goods trade expert," while he finds conditions better than they have been, laments that "there are certain elements about this improvement which are not altogether satisfactory."

The "Evening Post's" London correspondent says that Europe is selling American securities. Over there they do not consider that the recent advance in security values is justified by economic conditions.

The "boom" of the past ten days means nothing. Some purchases were deferred until after election, that is all. So far as the workers are concerned the winter's outlook is hard indeed, and Mr. Taft, and the whole capitalist cohort, will have to perform miracles to mitigate it.

The capitalist class do not yet comprehend that production had got away beyond the possibility of the middle class and working class ability to buy. There will have to be a bigger depletion of warehouse stock before manufacturing can begin again.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

TRAUTMANN'S LETTER OF "CLARIFICATION" TO THE EDITOR OF "NEPAKARAT"

Chicago, October 29th, 1908.
Editor of "Nepakarat,"
516 East 6th Street,
New York City.

Dear Comrade:

Upon advice of Frank Bohn I write you these few lines. I do so more for the sake of clarifying the situation than for the sake of inducing you to arrive at conclusions in your opinions that might bring you into conflict with your position as the Editor of a party paper.

One of the principal objections raised against the work of the last convention of the Industrial Workers of the World is that the amendment of the Preamble amounts to a repudiation of all political action on the part of the proletariat. This may seem so to all those who did not witness the convention. Nothing is more erroneous than such a conclusion.

The amendment aims first of all to put an end to a state of confusion. Confusion must be removed. First of all, the amendments are fully in accord with the principles expressed by Marx and Engels in "The Communist Manifesto," and portions of the amendments are taken from the pamphlet "Value, Price and Profit." Until now the preamble declared that the workers must organize politically as well as economically. The amendment declares that the workers must organize as a "class." In their class-groupings the workers may unite upon two fields—the political and the economic. With regard to the merit of the political party-grouping there exist conflicting opinions of such unbridgeable nature that it requires a process of many years of disintegration and reconstruction before clearness and class-consciousness can be reached. This process, necessary though it is, must take its course unhindered by other influences which have no touch with the political field. The process may be quickened, but only then when the workers are organized in a militant economic organization as a "class," instead of divided and fighting one another, in order to prepare themselves therein for their historic mission. The mixing with the labor of upbuilding the economic organization on the part of political groupings or their partisans must work harmfully as, sad to say, we were made to experience during the last two years—two years during which the followers of the two parties in existence did all in their power to render the economic organization subservient to their particular objects.

More and more did it become clear that these harmful influences, these confusion-breeding conditions had to be made an end of. The economic organization, embracing all revolutionary elements of the working class, regardless of their party-grouping, has other functions to fill than those of political parties which have to submit themselves to existing political conditions; while, on the contrary, the economic organization draws its life-force from the process of the economic development and the permanent process of change among the implements of production. It is in this process that the change in the economic situation reveals the political grouping of the social elements which corresponds to the changed economic situation.

The declaration in the preamble that the workers must organize themselves as a class, by no means excludes the idea they may organize also in political party-groupings of their own class. But as already stated, the party groupings are primarily dependent upon the processes of economic development—when, accordingly, political action, that is, ballot-box action, becomes necessary. Personally I do not at all deny that. But then the political action must not be only a sham fight, as has often been maintained, a sort of manœuvre, which requires the physical support of a non-political organization in order to be at all effective, but the political action must then be in reality "action," to the end of attaining a special object. To these ends a separate political organization is needed, one that, uninfluenced by and distinct from the economic, exercises its special functions within capitalist society. There may be a class-struggle organization upon the political field, but never will it be an organization of the "working class," seeing that other elements, which, owing to material conditions, do not belong to the proletariat, are drawn into it, and weaken the class character of the organization, aye, at times may destroy it. As a class, the proletariat can organize itself only upon the economic field. As a class, in such an organization, the proletariat can, without concerning itself about the consequences of a political constellation, work to the end of awakening self-consciousness among the workers, and to educate them into class-conscious combatants, who, aware of the power possessed by capitalist society, will set in play ALL practical and available means upon the economic and the political field, in order to carry out and fight to a finish for emancipation from the yoke of wage slavery.

An old Hungarian bricklayer, whom I asked how he became a Socialist, gave me the following account of his experience. It is instructive and to the point. He said: At the time that I was initiated in the Union in Budapest, whither my still slumbering yet slowly awakening class sensitiveness took me, at that time I was an adversary of Socialist thought. In the Union which I entered I was told that I should attend the several meetings where the prospects and aims of the economic movement would be explained. What was there said enlightened me. I began to feel as a member of my class, notwithstanding I still firmly declared, and believed it, that I was an enemy of Socialist theories. But one day I was induced to attend a large Socialist mass meeting, whither I went reluctantly. My amazement was boundless when I heard the speaker advocate the identical views which my fellow workers and Union men expressed daily—views that I accepted absolutely. The only difference was that the speaker said that these views were known under the name of "Socialism." Thus I learned that I had long been a Socialist without knowing it.

This, the work of preparation, is the task of the economic organization. The organizing of the proletariat as a "class" embraces within it everything that can be expected of a militant organization. The old preamble declared the workers must organize "politically" also, without, however, "affiliation with any political party." This was the contradiction. In order to be consistent the declaration should also have stated whether the economic organization was also to exercise political functions—a thing which, for the reasons given, is impossible; or it should have also stated which political organization was that of the working class—also a contradiction, seeing that the process of clarification of the political organizations in this country has not yet reached its finish. Therefore it was necessary to put an end to this confusion through the declaration which is contained in the amended preamble to the effect that the workers must organize as a class. See "Communist Manifesto."

This epistle has become pretty long, inevitably so, seeing that I proceeded above all from the premises that you, as one who is in a position to spread knowledge and light by word of mouth and with the pen, should obtain a clear understanding of what the intention was in the amending of the preamble.

The disturbances within the I. W. W. organization over the contradictory clause regarding the organization of the workers upon the political field can be ended only through a clear declaration that the workers must organize themselves as a class, in order to come into the possession of all created wealth and means of production.

If necessary and desired, I shall express my views upon other points that may not be clear.

Expecting that these lines will put you in a position to consider the labors of the last convention of the I. W .W. with a better understanding, I remain,

With fraternal greetings,
Wm. E. Trautmann,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

P. S.—Should you think it proper, this letter or portions thereof may be published in "Nepakarat."

"The People"
Official Organ of and Owned by the
Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

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WOMAN AND INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

Progress means advancement, and advancement can best be exemplified in getting the greatest possible result with the least possible exertion.

Now, the small minority who own the land and tools of production, distribution and exchange, have reached a stage when without any exertion in the actual production and wealth, they get the bulk of the total amount produced.

The vast majority of the human family are over-exerted from the tender years of their chilhood until they are worn to a standstill, and as a reward get the least that they can possibly subsist upon.

Now, this is not the case with the male or female exclusively, but is with both simultaneously. Therefore, both must desire to altar a condition where this state of things prevail, and the desire must be followed by a scientific understanding of how this state of things was brought about and the means whereby they can be abolished.

The trade union does not seek to abolish the above state of things, and up till a little while back did not recognize the onward march of the female section into the plants of production. And when they were brought face to face with the circumstance of the female competing with the male for a job, instead of setting to work to abolish the cause of this competition, they simply blamed the woman, and in some cases the machine. They even went as far as to smash some machines, and thus palliate the evils of capitalism.

To-day woman is a recognized integral part of a large number of the capitalist industries; besides this, she functions indirectly in all industries, such as in cooking, cleaning, repairing, etc., for the wage slave directly employed in the industries.

She is the Slave of a Slave!

When the wage earner goes on strike or is locked out or his services dispensed with, his wages are cut off, and the capitalist system stops his food supply; and the woman who is depending upon this worker's wages for subsistence has had her food supplies stopped also. And the trade union has no hope for either.

But the male section of the working class who have given their best thoughts to discovering a hope and a remedy to offer this wage-slave male and female, are known as industrial unionists, and the capitalist tells this poorhopeless, propertiless woman that they (the Socialists) are designing to steal their property and blight her life's hope; and the women who have come to the conclusion that industrial unionism is the only remedy and hope are alluded to by the same capitalist class as dreamers, and followers of a false theory which can never be realized. What a strange paradox? One moment it can never be realized, and the next moment it can deprive that poor o'erlabored wight of every bit of property and hope in a moment.

Workingmen and women, there is only one scientific remedy for the whole trouble, namely, an organized working class. They must organize as a class to take over the means of production, distribution and exchange. That is Industrial Unionism and Socialism—J. W. R., in Sydney, Australia, "People."

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 1366 Ontario avenue, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois. — The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s.-e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So. street. Free reading room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

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In 1896	36,564
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1908.

In general, we should not be over-scrupulous about niceties of phrase, when the matter in hand is a dunce to be gibbeted. Speak out!—or the person may not understand you. He is to be hung? Then hang him by all means; but make no bow when you mean no obeisance, and eschew the droll delicacy of the Clown in the Play—"Be so good, sir, as to rise and be put to death."

—EDGAR ALLAN POE.

THE SUFFRAGETTES UP AGAINST IT.

That "discrimination" is one thing, "qualification" another; that the Constitution allows the legislature to determine "qualification" but forbids it to "discriminate" between citizens; that to determine the age when the exercise of the suffrage shall be allowed is "qualification" and therefore legitimate, seeing that any citizen may at one time in his life attain the qualification of age, whereas to forbid the ballot to a sex is "discrimination" and therefore illegitimate, seeing that the question of sex rests not with the legislature; and consequently that the refusal of the suffrage to woman being "discrimination" and not a case of "qualification," is unconstitutional — this was a veritable shower of brilliant arrows, each a stroke of genius, shot by Miss Mary Coleman at the Judges of the Appellate Division on the 20th of this month, in her argument for a writ of mandamus to compel an election board to register the vote of Dr. Julia Seton Sears.

Did the argument tell? The report is to the effect that "the judges joined heartily in the uproar of laughter that followed this explanation."

Miss Coleman ran "up against it." She said to the court: "The trouble with you men is that you do not know." They do know. They know but too well. But does Miss Coleman know what it is she ran "up against"?

The capitalist class—and that class consists of women as well as men: it has its Anna Gould Castellane-Sagans as well as its Rockefellers, its Katherine Elkins-would-be-Princess-of-the-Abruzzis as well as its Morgans, its Hetty Greens as well as its Stillmans—the capitalist class is set against the exercise of the suffrage by the working class. It was not so originally. In its revolutionary or infant days, capitalism needed and, therefore, set up universal suffrage as one of its ideals. That time is over. Full grown capitalism, having attained the upmost round, now unto the ladder turns its back and scorns the base degrees by which it did ascend. To-day capitalism is kicking as hard as it dare against the ladder of universal suffrage—undermining it as insidiously as it knows how. The reason is plain. To every capitalist, female and male, there are now not less than two hundred proletarian voters. Given these facts, the extension of the suffrage to woman would only increase the danger or annoyance that capitalism already scents in a male proletarian army of suffrage holders—it would increase the danger by the female proletarian contingent that would be added to the already dreaded male and voting proletariat.

Class instincts are not susceptible to a logic that puts their interests in jeopardy. Upon that iron shield Miss Coleman's arrows leave no impression, except the impression of mirth. Water upon a duck's back is "not it" with argument, however cogent, dropped upon the petrified class-conscious capitalist mind.

Miss Coleman's genius is wasting its sweetness upon the desert air of the Appellate Division. The lady is tugging at one of the strings of a Revolution. Not in Courts are Revolutions settled; Revolutions settle Courts.

GREAT EVENTS AHEAD IN GERMANY.

At last events in Germany begin to "look like business." If this is so, then the feudal-bourgeois Empire is on the eve of a social revolution—a revolution in which the bourgeois, powerfully aided by the Social Democracy, will take a long step towards, if it does not actually complete the revolution of its class—the revolution that finishes with feudalism and enthrones capitalism.

For several weeks there has been great excitement in Germany over the Kaiser's "personal rule," such as was manifested by the late indiscreet interview with a British paper. Fiery speeches were held in the Reichstag by radicals and Socialists, and language not at all "parliamentary" went up from the masses. All this was of little weight in itself. It might be a purely sentimental ebulition. Like all sentimental ebulitions, it would be hardly more than a straw fire. Like powder in a gun, effective only when loaded with ball, sentiment is only fury and noise when not loaded with material or class interests. Only two classes can furnish the ball, so to speak, to the powder of the sentiment that has been boiling in Germany. Those two classes are the bourgeois and the proletariat. How little weight the class interests of the proletariat furnish to sentiment in face of still enthroned feudalism, the situation in Germany has long been a proof of. The only class that could furnish the ball is the bourgeoisie. Up to the 19th instant there was no evidence of this. The evidence is now in court. Openly do now such bourgeois newspapers as the Rhenish Westphalian Zeitung, together with many others, not only denounce the Emperor's conduct, not only indicate they do not trust his promises of good behavior, not only call upon the Reichstag "to take up the contest" and "drive it to a victorious end," but proclaim that their "ECONOMIC INTERESTS" are involved.

Such language sounds like "business." It is a decisive symptom of great events at hand. Germany, a country that has made such rapid progress in capitalism during the last generation as to vie with England, could not long continue in feudal shackles. The "economic interests" of German capitalism are endangered by a feudal ruler. That German capitalism has reached the end of its patience now seems clear. The martial tone of the bourgeois press portends the end of the feudal regime in the Kaiser's realm.

Such a consummation is of vastly deeper moment and consequence in this generation than it would have been a generation ago. Triumphant capitalism, unhampered by feudal mannerism, clears the way for the Social Democracy to organize itself and move in the manner that its stout heart has long been panting after.

PRICELESS ROCKEFELLER'S TESTIMONY.

Pity that a committee of the working class cannot be appointed to witness the examination of John D. Rockefeller, now going on before Referee Franklin Ferris, as part of the Government's suit for the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company.

Rockefeller's testimony on the history of the Standard Oil is only begun. Though only at its beginning already it is rich with instruction.

The Standard Oil started in 1860. The firm's capital was the modest sum of $4,000. Its business was the refining of oil for illuminating purposes. By 1870 the Standard Oil was a concern of materially different aspect, with a capital of $1,000,000, which since, has grown many hundred fold. The interest in Rockefeller's testimony lies in the steps, gradually taken, and compulsorily taken, in the development of the concern.

First came the manufacturing of barrels. These had had to be bought. They were too expensive. "We went into the woods," says Rockefeller. Timberlands were bought, trees were felled and dried and a barrel factory established.—The metamorphosis started. From being a producer of illuminating oil, pure and simple, Standard Oil branched off into a holder of timber lands and producer of barrels.

Next came a second departure, also compulsory. The cost of transporting oil from the cars to the warehouses was too high. Standard Oil then went into the industry of building lighters.

The third stage in the development was the consolidation with other oil refineries. Competition proved too expensive for all. They merged together.

That is as far as Rockefeller's testimony reached on November 18. The testimony, as far as it goes, gives the cue to what is to come. The key note of Standard Oil development is the coordination of all the industries, subsidiary to the refining of oil, and their concentration into one organic body. In other words, the industrial form of production.

Standard Oil, true to that leading historic mission of Capital which renders it the womb of the Socialist or Labor Republic, struck the mold in which the constitutencies of the Parliament of Labor are to be gathered. So far Labor has neglected to appropriate the lesson. Hence Standard Oil flourished to supremacy, while Labor has remained petrified in craft organizations, and consequently has shriveled.

Standard Oil is industrially organized capital—the workers in Standard Oil, having remained disorganized in craft Unions, remain wage slaves, with all that that implies.

Rockefeller's testimony, by showing what keen capitalism did, implies what dull craft Unionism has failed to do. Industrially organized like their overlord Rockefeller, the coopers, the lightermakers, the timbermen, to mention no more, would not now be the guild-like concerns they have remained, "autonomous" entities. They would all be branches of ONE industrial Union, with Standard Oil in their power.

What is said with regard to Standard Oil holds with regard to the Nation's plant of production.

Less and less do the capitalists of the various branches of production or service manifest the old suicidal conceit of "autonomy." More and more are they seen ready to subordinate themselves to one another in industrial categories. Craft Unionism only preserves the conceit of olden days—and pays for its vainglory with the galling chains of slavery.

A BOOMERANG WITTICISM.

"At the rate they are going now," said Claus A. Spreckles, President of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, in the course of his argument before the House Ways and Means Committee favoring a reduction of the duties on raw sugar—"at the rate they are going now, they will be having sugar plantations in Maine, and meat packeries in Alaska."

The statement is witty. It embodies one of the many satirical arguments that Free Trade makes against Protection.

The Protection idea is that the Government must raise the duty upon any article, produced in the country, high enough to compensate the domestic producer for the higher expense he is put to, compared with the foreign producer. Raisers of the sugar beet have availed themselves of this principle. It costs so much more to raise the sugar beet than to raise the sugar cane in Cuba, that the sugar beet industry managed to clap high duties on the imported article. The first step being taken in that direction, the next steps were obvious. Sugar beets can be raised with comparative ease in California, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Oregon. The sugar beeters extended their industry into territories that are less favorable, Michigan among others. With the increased unproductiveness of the soil, brought within the sugar beet culture, the sugar beet men demand higher protection. Wittily, at this stage, Mr. Spreckles objects that sugar plantations may be expected to go up in frozen Maine, where, of course, the cost of production will be immensely higher, demanding a proportionately higher tariff.

The absurdity of the Protection "idea" is well exposed, but does it purge capitalist Free Trade of its share of fraud? The very personality of Mr. Spreckles proves the contrary. What Free Trade will accomplish under capitalism, is, not to lower the cost of living so that the working class shall keep the difference, but to lower the output of capital that the capitalist will need in order to start his business.

High Tariff or low tariff, wages, that is, the share of Labor in its product, depend upon the labor supply in the labor market. The supply being greatly above the demand, Free Trade translates itself into continued wage slavery for the workers with increased profits for the capitalist.

During the debates in Congress on slavery in the fifties a similar discussion went on between the Northern employers and the Southern slaveholders. The former discanted upon the iniquities of slavery and demanded "free" labor; the Southern slaveholders argued, and time has proved them correct, that Northern "free labor" left the worker no better off than the slave in the South.

Such is the inherent falsity of capitalism that no progress accrues to the benefit of the workers, it is all absorbed by the capitalist—as "free labor," certainly a theoretic progress, only enriched the capitalist and left Labor with its nose to the grindstone; so with Free Trade. Surely a saner proposition than one that would promote sugar plantations in Maine, Free Trade is a Claus-A.-Spreckles promoting proposition, with Labor out in the cold.

Luminous is the climax, or closing sentence, of the Vineland, N. J., despatches giving the account of the murder of William Read, a crippled old man of means who was killed for his money by three young men, one of them named Herbert Grigg. The closing sentence is: "Grigg belongs to one of the best families in the city."

PRISON SHIP AND PRISON SHOP MARTYRS.

Two Saturdays ago Brooklyn was the scene of the unveiling, with a great military parade, of a 145-foot granite shaft in memory of the Prison Ship Martyrs.

The prison ship martyrs were American revolutionary sailors who, captured by the British during the War of Independence, were confined, in the vicinity of the present Brooklyn Navy Yard, on abandoned hulks of men-of-war, crowded in in defiance of all sanitary principles, and with insufficient food. Of course, plague and disease broke out, and 10,000 of them were carried off, without even the satisfaction of dying in action.

Washington could have exchanged prisoners for these men and so freed them, but he wisely thought it better to hold the British soldiers he had captured, and thus weaken the enemy most effectively. And so they died, and on the 14th inst. a monument was unveiled to them.

Again the nation is on the verge of a revolution. Every day, every hour, the workingmen, held economic prisoners by the employing class, are dying of injury, of disease, of underfeeding. Go to any dispensary in the city, and see there the mass of humanity, suffering afflictions all of which are bred in one way or another by this system of profit, and eradicable with the eradication of this system. Go into the houses of the working men and women who produced the wealth flaunted at the recent Horse Show, and see the pinched faces, the emaciated arms, the overstrained eyes, the weak chests there produced by a life of slavery. Poverty, anxiety, overwork—awful trio all reducible to one cause—insidiously undermine more constitutions and cause more deaths, sudden or lingering, than there can be record kept of. These people, the working class the world over, are the martyrs of the Industrial Revolution, the Prison Shop Martyrs.

Their monument is coming too. With no military pomp and parades with bayonettes fixed will it be dedicated. It will be no 145-foot shaft of stone. It will be the Industrial Republic, whose dome shall take in the workers of the nation, and amid their shouts of victory over the capitalist class will be ushered into being.

AS TO THE BOHN FALSIFICATION.

Two communications have been received by this office on the above subject—one from the National Secretary, Paul Augustine, containing a long list of Party members and friends, who attest that they have examined the original minutes and pronounced them genuine and untampered with; the other from Frederick A. Olpp, purely "argumentative," and in the opposite sense.

Unless, of course, otherwise ordered by the National Executive Committee, this office will refuse publication to all correspondence, which, like Augustine's, is purely cumulative evidence of the genuineness of the documents which he submitted and is, consequently, superfluous; or which, like Olpp's, is of the "argumentative" nature which consists in laying down debatable premises for his conclusions—premises, which, not being documentary, are calculated to arouse interminable controversy; can only raise the dust of confusion; and would consume The People's space with arguments calculated to lead away from the only issue—the genuineness of the original minutes submitted by Augustine.

The issue renders only one of two answers admissible; and either answer must come from the same person—Frank Bohn.

One answer is a plea of guilty, made either by silence; or, if there is enough manhood left in the gentleman, by express written admission.

The other answer has room only in case what little sense Mr. Bohn ever had has fled from him, and he does not realize that, ample and conclusive though the documents are so far submitted by Augustine, Augustine is ammunitioned, against just such eventuality as this other answer, with other tell-tale and clinchingly incriminating documents, in Mr. Bohn's own handwriting, also forgetfully left behind by him. This other and alternative answer is an action for criminal libel.

Already Mr. Bohn had gone around threatening such an action on the ground of a casual passage in The People, reporting the report of the Editor of The People to the S. L. P. national convention, in which Bohn, jointly with others, was referred to as having attempted to falsify the minutes of the N. E. C. The signed statement by Paul Augustine, published in The People, is not a casual and undefined affair. It is clear, pointed, concrete, documentary—a prime case of criminal libel, if untrue. Mr. Bohn, having before now threatened suit, he can not now pretend any qualms of conscience against appealing to the "capitalist courts."

Not only is Augustine's statement clear, pointed, and concrete, the statement has been emphasized by reproduction in several consecutive issues of the Daily People; and it has appeared in this week's and will reappear in next week's Weekly People.

Robley D. Evans, retired Admiral, and known during his incumbency as "Fighting Bob," has been appointed chairman by the Southern California Development Company. The only hint one receives of Bob's qualification is his nickname "Fighting Bob," obtained, not in fighting the country's enemies, but by the grace of other peculiarities, which the wage slaves of the Southern California Development Company will soon make acquaintance with, and thereby get an insight into the actual work that Directors and other "chairmen" of capitalist concerns perform.

After an expenditure of $500,000 by the Government and the defence in preparing for trial the peonage cases instituted against Florida East Coast Extension, the cases have been dismissed—as, indeed, they should. There is nothing in peonage essentially different from wage slavery as practiced by the "check-off" and "truck store" mining and other capitalist concerns, or by the railroads with their compulsory "insurance" side shows administered at their will. The difference between "peonage" and most cases of wage slavery is a difference of "climatic practices"; it is not a difference in essence. Wage slavery is not abolishable by suits in courts.

The customers of the brokers' firm of John A. Boardman & Co., who are clamoring for their money about the chain of nineteen suddenly closed offices of the firm extending from Philadelphia and New York to Bridgeport, Albany, Hartford, Boston, etc., are having a taste of the "returning prosperity" so often meted out to the workers when the "sacred" and "gifted" capitalist employer shuts down leaving their wages unpaid.

That the Russian Government was not slow to put into practice the rights given it by the present shameful extradition treaty, to take complete possession of a person on American soil as soon the papers for his extradition have been signed, is shown by what it has done in the case of Androvitch, the young boy arrested by it in Chicago. Spirited from city to city, kept in concealment here, probably in the Russian embassy, where U. S. habeas corpus writs are not servable, the unfortunate political refugee will in all likelihood, if he has not already, be smuggled back to the land of the torture table and the knout. The treaty must be abrogated!

"Scorn to be guilty of any foul practice," said Roosevelt the other day to the boys of the Washington, D. C., Episcopal High School. He should have added, "Like me, and Douglas Robinson my brother-in-law, and Will Taft my heir, and Charley Taft his brother, and What's-his-name Taft his other brother, and Elihu Root, my Secretary of State. Like all of us, abstain from anything that looks like using your official position to line your own pockets." Then the advice would have been pointed with examples which would have made it easy following.

Powerful is the howl going up from the middle class, "ground between the upper and nether millstone of capital and labor, paying high rents to its landlord and high wages to its help." "A Moses in 1912," it cries. The Moses will never come; but more strength and more speed to that lower millstone of labor, that it may grind through that doomed middle class, and bore its way through that dominant upper millstone of capital, and come out into the light in a free society where mankind will no longer have to turn themselves into millstones and grind their competitors for a living.

There is little truth in epitaphs, but occasionally a truth is so big that no epitaph can smother it. Such is the case of the Russian Grand Duke Alexis, uncle of the Czar, just dead in Paris. The newspaper accounts of him state that though a Russian, "Paris was his favorite city." Though a ruler, "the burdens of authority rested but lightly on his well built shoulders," so that "he was forced to resign his post at the head of the Russian Admiralty three years or more ago." Of such is the ruling class the world over. Change "Alexis" for "Carnegie," "Schwab," or "Corey," and the epitaph will fit as well in its time.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

THE TREND OF THINGS

New Tools Can Develop One Man's Power to the One Danger of the Rest.

By M. Ruther.

Daily items announcing the world's progress are so many that it becomes a hopeless task to keep track of them.

Once in a while, however, some item peeps out so full of significance that we cannot help but stop to think it over in particular. Two of these items appeared recently in the public press announcing that one man carried in a traveling bag a gasoline engine weighing 19½ pounds and capable of developing 22 horse-power. The other item mentions the erection of a four-room dwelling house ready for occupation in one day of ten hours. Stripped of all technical phraseology the world's progress depends upon the physical ability of man to lift, to move and to carry whatever his necessities or wants prompt him to do. Necessity and want prompted men to enslave other men and beasts to do his share of work; to shape tools with which to increase the results of his physical exertions.

The simple tool led to better tools, the better to superior, until to-day we have the wonderful system of tools which enables man to do such great things.

The secret underlying of man's great progress within the last fifty years lays in the fact that he has discovered to condense and transport power.

Horse-power is the technical expression of a want of force equal to two and one-half man power.

A man who can carry power in a satchel equal to the combined physical force of 77 men is no longer the equal of any other man; he is the master over 77 men who do not possess that power.

An ordinary man, however, can carry more than 20 pounds; he is apt to be able to carry five times twenty, consequently he can carry power equal to the combined power of nearly 400 men. The consequences of such a fact are so overpowering that we stand aghast against it with the question upon the lips—what will it lead to?

This stored up condensed power being private property, can be bought for cash and used as the owner may see fit irrespective of how it may affect any other man. With this machine the one-man has the power to do as much work as four-hundred other men who are minus of this power.

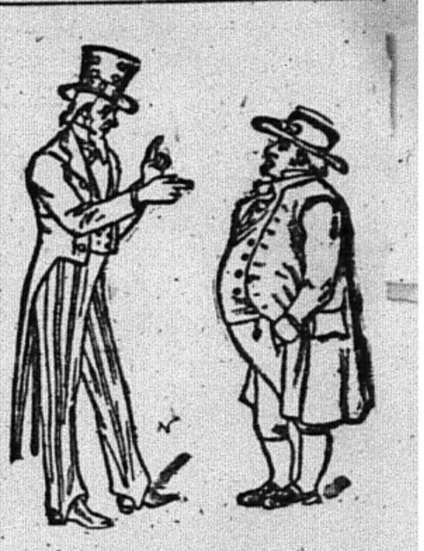
Of course, profit and success can come only to the one man providing the other 400 are not able to possess a similar machine, for if they all had one, than it would be of no profit to each except for personal or sporting use. There being many people who have not the means to buy such a machine it stands to reason that the owner of it will try to make the most of it. If necessary, he will combine with other owners of similar machines to establish a combination—a monopoly—a trust. To safeguard the success of his combination, monopoly and trust, he will seek legal privileges and laws to back up and enforce his privileges. This requires that the masses of the people be kept in dependence upon the combination, monopoly and trust, otherwise there would accrue no benefit to the combination, monopoly and trust owners.

Here then we have the A and Z of industrial development of our modern times with its consequent political armament. Will it stop there? Hardly; the sheer weight of its force will cause it to collapse. The world's progress points to the only solution possible under the circumstances:

Social ownership of the means of production.

The other item of news relates to the construction of a four-room dwelling house in ten hours and proves that social ownershop of the means of life is not only desirable, but possible since mankind has reached such a perfect state of skill that the common requirements of life—food, clothing and shelter, may be instantly supplied to all who need them. This fact enables man to live and be happy without the hard, grinding, nerve-destroying necessity of providing the common necessities of life, providing the stored up condensed power available to their needs at cost, which means the social ownership of power instead of private ownership for profit to the individual owner. No profit. No power.—Holyoke Transcript.

Wise is Roosevelt. At the "labor dinner" he is reported to have fired questions "with the rapidity of a machine gun." Wise man. Don't give time for an answer. Fire away the questions. The only chance a foolish question has is to afford no time for an answer.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Socialism is simply ridiculous. It would make ninnies out of men.

UNCLE SAM—You are becoming interesting.

B. J.—What makes men strong is trials and hardships; remove trials and hardships from the path of men and they will become jelly fishes. Look at our galaxy of self-made men. But for them the country would not be what it is; but for the hardships and trials they had to contend with they should not have been what they are. Look at me. I now can draw my check for a million, I am a self-made man. I know how good it is to rough it in early life; to sleep on straw and learn what it is to have temptations in your path. (Striking his chest). That's what makes the men. I speak from experience. Socialism would be no better than a plague—a plague upon it, and long live our glorious institutions!

U. S. (shaking his head pensively and a smile at the corner of his mouth)—"Hardships and temptations in early life" are part of the institutions you claim as yours?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Without them the nation woul cease to have men?

B. J.—Yes, sir.

U. S. (after a pause)—By the way, Jonathan, turning to something else, ar you getting into litigations, or trouble

B. J.—No; why?

U. S.—I saw you going up into Lawyer Seth Cheatem's office yesterday morning.

B. J.—Yes, I did. But it was no law suit. (Confidentially approaching Un Sam). You see, I am getting old. I ma at any time be taken off. The rheumatism is gaining on me, and the docto tells me my heart is affected. I wis to settle my affairs. My five boys an my two daughters should be provided fo I don't want to leave things so that an crook might come around and leave thes children penniless and unprotected—

U. S. (with mock solemnity grab Brother Jonathan by the collar with bot hands and shakes him)—Traitor!

B. J.—W-h-a-t!

U. S. (still shaking B. J.)—Traitor I say.

B. J.—I traitor?

U. S.—Yes! Traitor to your country foe to our "glorious institutions of hardships and temptations in early life"; bas demoralizer of our young folks by seeking to make them like jelly fishes; weakener of our American manhood! (Giving Brother Jonathan a final shake. Traitor, who should be indicted, hange and quartered, make your peace wit heaven; I am going to inform you an see to it that you get the deserts of you traitorous plan.

B. J. (catching his breath)—Are yo gone crazy?

U. S. (with increased mock solemnity —No, sir; I am a patriot, I am. An when I see a man deliberately trying t undermine our "glorious institutions o hardships and temptations in early life, my blood boils, I cry, "Berlood, berlood Iargo, berlood!"

B. J.—You must be gone crazy.

U. S.—Did you not a minute ago sa that you owe your great success, you manliness, etc., to the hardships, privations and temptations that you had t go through in early life?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And did you not say that suc early trials it is that build up the man

B. J. (beginning to smell the rat)—Well—yes.

U. S.—And did you not say that without such trials-tried men, the countr could not exist?

B. J.—Yes, I—I—I did.

U. S.—And all that notwithstandin you go about it deliberately to depriv your children of a chance to becom trials-tried men and women by leavin over a million to them, so that they m not be "unprotected"? Don't you s that your are a traitor to the count and by right ought to be hanged forthwith?

B. J. (with a toad-under-a-harrow loo —You are the darnedest fellow to tr one up.

U. S.—And you feel tripped?

B. J.—I must confess I do.

The People
CORRESPONDENCE
New York N.Y.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

THE BEST SOCIALIST PAPER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find Postal Money Order for $1. As my subscription soon expires I send you this money for another year. I wouldn't like to miss even one copy, and it puzzles me very often how it is that other wage slaves don't want the light of our great star. The Weekly People is the best Socialist paper I have ever seen since I left Germany. Yes, I am not afraid to say it is very much better in many respects than the "Vorwaerts," our German main organ.

Hermann Schoenfeldt.

Dubuque, Ia., Nov. 16.

SETTING A GOOD EXAMPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed $2.35 for five Weekly People subs. Some of our enemies say the S. L. P. is petrified, and is gradually wearing away. Let us prove by our deeds that the Socialist Labor Party is a living, virile, educational power to be reckoned with now and in the future.

It gives me much pleasure to be able to send in this little bunch of subs. Section Louisville will endeavor to make comrade Gillhaus's meetings here a success.

Jas. H. Arnold.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 12.

STAND BY THE PARTY PRESS!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At the last regular meeting of the 30th and 32nd Assembly Districts, of Section New York County, sub-division of the Socialist Labor Party, about ten members pledged themselves to contribute towards a fund for the purpose of sending out 3 months' trial subscriptions to the Weekly People. The idea is not new with our district organization; it has been worked successfully in the past, but has of late been somewhat neglected. It was a pleasure and an inspiration to listen to the members discussing the important question as how to increase the circulation of the Party Press.

It is the press of the S. L. P. that the upholders of capitalism fear the most. It is feared the most because it holds the language that is straight forward. Every political and labor fakir, every aspirant to labor fakirism, every professional labor leader and Pinkerton in the labor movement hates the press of the S. L. P. They have tried for years and are at the job to-day to kill it. But it lives and it will live so long as there are men and women desirous of freeing themselves from wage slavery.

All honor and glory to those who have made sacrifices in order to keep it alive. All honor and glory to its Editor and his staff who have endured hardship and have sacrificed the comfort of their families in order that the mouthpiece of revolutionary and economic organization of the working class may survive. As comrade Wm. Walters put it at our last meeting — the conspiracy for the past year was directed in the main on the press—it was their aim to stop that revolutionary literature from being issued. Why is it that never a word is raised against the literature of the S. L. P. but always attacks upon our representative men? Is it possible that such bad men as our opponents claim us to have are the custodians of such unanswerable arguments?

The element that would give us another Paris Commune, knowing full well our correct strategic position, are resorting to tricks and misrepresentation that only the weak-kneed, weak-minded, back-boneless fellows would pay any attention to. Equipped with the knowledge and experience that the oppressed of past centuries have handed down to us, there is no reason for a repetition of the Watt Tyler and John Ball occurrences. The press of the S. L. P. is the only one that points to the path that leads towards the Socialist Republic. All others in the labor movement would make a failure of the revolution.

Comrades: what the members of the 30th and 32nd Assembly Districts are doing you can all do. Try it.

Adolph Orange.

New York, Nov. 19.

A PRACTICAL (JOKE) SUGGESTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I noticed in the N. Y. Evening Call of the 10th inst. an editorial entitled, "What Say You, Comrades?" The editorial bespoke the "Call's" urgent need of five thousand dollars at once and told of the desperate situation confronting the paper. Believing that the "Call" in its desperate state of mind must have overlooked an excellent opportunity to make a few honest dollars, I hereby suggest to that paper that it might invest some money in the "Comrade Oil Company," whose ad. it carried recently and which ad. announced that by dropping $30 into the Comrade Oil Company an investor could draw out $720. Why doesn't the "Call" drop $30 into the slot of the Comrade Oil Company say, every half hour? In twenty-four hours that should fetch $33,560 in one single day—quite a lift. Or does the "Call" not patronize its advertising patrons?

New York, Nov. 17. S. E.

A PROTEST FROM SECTION PORTLAND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We, the members of Section Portland, Ore., after carefully dissecting the leaflet "Hard Times," find the English language far too limited to express our opinion of said leaflet, and decide unanimously to join with Section Cincinnati in protesting against its circulation by the S. L. P.

V. P. Bailor,
C. G. Goode,
Committee.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 3.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the Daily People of Nov. 10 an article appeared from Section Portland, Ore., "endorsing the action of Section Cincinnati in regard to the Hard Times leaflet."

This letter is to inform the comrades of Section Portland and others who may be interested that Section Cincinnati never took any action concerning the leaflet. The article that appeared from Cincinnati was signed by three individual members of Section Cincinnati, who took the action of their own accord.

R. T.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 12.

LEAVING THE WRECK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I herewith send you resolutions of Local 14, Transportation Workers, I. W. W., and ask for publication of same in Daily People.

Carl J. Smith.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 9.

[Enclosure.]

Vincent St. John,
212 Bush Temple,
Chicago, Ill.

Sir: This is to notify you that Local Union No. 14, Transportation Workers, at their last regular meeting Nov. 6, withdrew their support and severed all their connections with 212 Bush Temple.

Yours for constructive Industrial Unionism,

Carl J. Smith, Secretary.
F. O. Elmgren, Chairman.
L. U. No. 14.

LEAVE THE WRECK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—This is to infrom you of the action of Local Hamilton 554, I. W. W.

It was decided at regular meeting held Wednesday, Nov. 11, that we affiliate with the new headquarters I. W. W., located in New York City and organized at Paterson, N. J., Nov. 1, 1908.

H. B. Simpson,
Recording Sec'y.

Hamilton, Can., Nov. 16.

WINONA'S CAMPAIGN WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It might be of interest to know what the few members of the S. L. P. here have done for the election. About three months ago we began distributing the S. L. P. leaflets from house to house in the workingmen's district. Every week we would provide them with a new leaflet, the last one being an appeal to them because of being unable to get 2,100 signatures in eleven days of those who had not voted at the primary election and therefore having no place on the ballot, to use the stickers and vote for the S. L. P. candidates. Result: Had a good crowd at the Gillhaus meeting and sold, I think, 39 books.

The election did not turn out as well as we expected, because most precincts simply ignored stickers and writing of names. For instance, in the precinct where comrade Campbell and myself voted, we received 12 for Governor and none for President. Of course the ticket was a jumbled up affair, leaving no space between the national and state ticket. As the judges and clerks were only Republicans and Democrats, no credit was given in most precincts.

Max A. Goltz.

Winona, Minn., Nov. 11.

SEES THROUGH SOCIALIST PARTY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am glad to be a member of so good an organization as the Socialist Labor Party, which supports and propagates the working class interests. I consider that it is of much importance to subscribe to the official organ, but as a person's economic circumstances determine his destiny, I must wait another week before I can send the money.

I left the so-called Social Democratic, alias Socialist party. I was a regular member of that middle class party for the last two years. Last March I clearly saw that it was only in their national office and among their leaders that democracy existed. The leaders are "democratic" among themselves. They are in for the spoils and good jobs. I have seen men suspended from the organization for no other reason than that they insisted that the party travel along class-conscious lines. Thus dues are collected from members, but these members are allowed no say in the organization. I can conceive of no capitalist oppression worse than this.

As soon as I learned what Socialism really meant I left that party and joined the S. L. P.

A. Brush.

Davenport, Ia., Nov. 15.

CHICAGO FORGING AHEAD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At the last meeting of Section Cook County the question of how to get an organizer in the field was discussed.

Members and sympathizers in the 25th Ward took immediate action and pledged themselves the following weekly amount for four months: Carm, $1.00; Nylund, 10 cents; Hultin, 10 cents; Boichman, 25 cents; Reinboldson, 25 cents. Total, $1.70 a week.

Margaret Baya was elecetd treasurer for all contributions.

This is the first setp and more money will be raised.

Who is next with a list? Get the sysetm working in Chicago, and we can keep that banner sub getter Chas. Pierson in the field all the time.

Adolf S. Carm.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 17.

PIERSON BEGINS WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—You will find enclosed three subs, renewals, to Weekly People. I shall devote some time during the week and all of next Sunday going after expired subs, and hope to land as many as possible. There will be no let-up in this work until I have seen the last subsciber whose sub has expired. Hereafter this matter will be attended to more promptly than it has been in the past.

Such a state of affairs as letting forty expired subs pile up without an effort being made to get renewals will be a thing of the past.

One of our readers informed me yesterday that the I. C. Ry. shops at Burnside laid off 900 of their employees last week. This to some extent gives the lie to the capitalist press that conditions are getting better and more men are being put to work in this vicinity.

Good work was done by party members during the national campaign. No less than thirty meetings were held all over the city during the last week before election. Large crowds attended most of these meetings and the sale of literature and the distribution of leaflets was, all things considered, satisfactory. Out-door meetings will be held during the winter, when weather permits of same.

If all goes well Section Chicago will put a complete ticket in the field during the coming Spring election. A fund will be raised during the winter for that purpose and we are in hopes of pushing the proposition through to a success.

The question of a headquarters for Section Chicago is being discussed by the membership, and if a suitable place can be found with reasonable rent, we will establish a place where as many branches as possible may meet under the one roof, instead of being isolated as they are now. No opportunity will be lost during the winter of getting new material in the party, and while this is being done efforts will and must be made to increase the circulation of the Daily and Weekly People.

Chas. Pierson.

Chicago, Ill., Nox. 16.

WHO CAN TELL?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have been wanting to know when and where the first Socialist Educational Club was organized in the United States of America; by whom, and how many members? Please mention it in the Weekly People.

Samuel Hauser.

Columbia, Nev., Nov. 1.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

EDUCATION

The Modern and Ancient Multitude Kept In Ignorance.

By H. S. K.

A writer, but just whom, I cannot at the moment recall, observes that in the classic times of Greece and Rome, under monarchy and republic alike, knowledge was a species of free-masonry—for none but the initiated; and the multitude were cruelly excluded from the benefits of learning, except in so far as the education of certain ones suited the master class.

Before endorsing this and condemning the ancients it is well to consider what were the possibilities for universal education at that time. It must be remembered that there was no printing then and that all books were in manuscript. This indicates that there must have been a scarcity of books, and consequently books must have been of great value, and altogether beyond the reach of the poor. To-day the library enables the poor man to read a book that he cannot afford to purchase. In ancient times the library existed to enable the learned, the princes, nobles and priests, to get access to books that they could not individually acquire.

Naturally the exclusiveness of knowledge to a certain class enabled that class to rule by the very power of its knowledge. The slavery of the millions was perpetuated by their ignorance, and the ruling class took care that their despotism was not endangered by communicating knowledge to the multitude.

To-day printing makes reading matter more or less within the reach of all, but it is doubtful if the multitude of to-day is any freer from the thraldom of ignorance than was the multitude of Greece and Rome.

The ruling class of to-day own the newspapers, the magazines, the publishing houses, and these all communicate, not knowledge, but superstition to the multitude. With its boasted "freedom of the press" the ruling class of today manages to keep the people in even greater ignorance, if anything, than were the Grecian multitude. At Athens painting and sculpture, familiar to all, tended to cultivate taste, and much could be learned by word of mouth from poets, orators, and the stage. True all this tended more to the cultivating of taste for fine forms rather than adding to the stock of knowledge, but to-day we haven't even the things for awakening sentiments that would soften external rudeness—everything is dull, sordid, dreary.

And yet there is among the multitude a great thirst for knowledge—for that knowledge which will free them from the brutish tyranny of their own ignorance, and lead them on the way to emancipation from those who beat them down and trample them under foot. We, of the Socialist Labor Party, have undertaken to provide the means whereby this knowledge may be gained—through our press and literature.

The ruling class would keep the people mentally stagnant, except to the extent that a little knowledge makes them more suitable for exploitation. The S. L. P. would have knowledge as widespread as are the means for difusing it. Hasten with the work, comrades and friends. The first step of revolution is mental. Start the overthrow of the economic superstition that exercises the veriest despotism in the minds of your fellows. On with the propaganda. Push the party press. Push the party literature.

GUSTAVE SPLETZNER.

Gustave Spletzner, one of the charter members of Section Paterson, S. L. P., died yesterday of pneumonia in the sixty-eighth year of an active and useful life.

Speltzner was born in Crimitschau, Saxony, coming to this country early in life. For thirty years he has been a Socialist and active in the Working Class Movement in one phase or another. He leaves a widow and one married daughter.

BARGAIN LOT OF PAMPHLETS.

Of the pamphlets issued in the Buzz-Saw series we still have a quantity of:
American Farmer.
Money.
The Trust.
To close them out we will send 100 copies, assorted, for one dollar.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOT SOCIALISM

Radical Sounding Phrase of Graham Hood Contain Nothing Pointing to A Solution of Economic Problems.

By E. S. L.

Graham Hood had an article in a recent number of the New York Commercial Advertiser on "Society's Worst Crime." Hood's contention was that the greatest injustice done to a wage-earner was to underpay him for toiling; that a man should get a "just compensation," and if he did not "he was robbed." Hood's article was so written that it might "catch" many an unwary workingman, leading him to believe that Hood was a man who understood economic problems. His argument sounded well, but was unsound for all that.

For a better understanding of the misleading character of Hood's article, it will be profitable to give some extracts from it. Hood says:

"Society has been guilty of many crimes since the dawn of civilization, but nothing that it has ever done has been so terribly wrong, so horribly unjust, as its present system of underpaying its laborers. If a man devotes his time to the performance of duties that have been assigned to him by another, he is entitled to just compensation, and if he does not receive this he is robbed. Moreover, in such cases the effect of this robbery is felt both more widely and more seriously than any ordinary kind of thieving—that which is committed at the point of a pistol, etc.—for it is not the man alone who is robbed nor the man's time alone that is stolen. The thing that is actually taken is the means to provide for and educate his family properly, that the children for whom he is responsible may live to be good, strong men—mentally, morally, and physically good citizens.

"Of course, it is easy enough to say that every man is free to choose his employment and that nobody is obliged to work for another at an unjust rate of compensation. Theoretically this may be correct, but in actual life it is the contrary that is true. There are plenty of men to-day who are not able to choose their means of livelihood or to select their employers. They must work, because if they did not work they could not live, and they must take what they can get simply because there is no opportunity for them to secure higher pay elsewhere. As the direct result of this utterly unjust system there is a great deal of poverty in this world that might easily be prevented if there were but some method by which employers could be compelled to pay a decent wage instead of being permitted to secure workmen at the lowest market price."

To the unthinking workingman these words sound as though coming from a man who has a solution for the labor question. And such a workingman will be disposed to give his support to men of Graham Hood's type, and give the support all the more willingly seeing that an ultra-capitalist paper like the Commercial Advertiser gives space to such "radical" utterances. And that is just the purpose of these conservative papers. They reason that, since they are known to be "conservative" in their policy, any program which sounds "radical" will surely be accepted by the masses as safe and sane.

There is, however, one passage in Hood's article which goes a great way, in these days, to clean up what some innocent men might dispute. That passage is one which expressly repudiates any connections between what Hood advocates and Socialism. The passage is as follows:

"Although this may sound like socialism, it is anything but socialistic; not so radical that it is not in perfect accord with the conclusions presented by Pope Leo XIII in his encyclical on labor, and I don't imagine that there is anybody who would dream of suggesting that he was a socialist or a preacher of socialism."

In penning those words, Hood helps to confirm the position held by the Socialist Labor Party these many years. Time was when the S. L. P. was bitterly assailed for refusing to fall into the errors advanced by the men of Hood's type. Men outside the party organization, but who were friendly and sympathetic, looked upon "radical" speaking men as "coming toward Socialism," and regarded the propositions advocated, identical in nature with Hood's, as socialistic. When The People, the official organ of the S. L. P., exposed the weaknesses of these "reformers" the paper and the party was denounced as narrow, intolerant, and fanatical.

But the party and consequently its paper, consistently and persistently held to its course, truth, unterrified by the well-meaning but misinformed elements who made onslaught upon its position. The party's sole purpose in striking at error in the stormy days of ten, twelve and fifteen years ago was to hold intact the principles of the labor movement; to prevent those principles and that movement from being dashed upon the rocks of disappointment and dismay.

Time has proven the correctness of the Socialist Labor Party's stand. In every instance the reformers or others were treated as their particular cases merited. No unnecessary hostility was ever shown but criticism simply and straightforwardly exercised. And the test of sincerity in each particular case was the individual's ability to take the criticism. "Me-Too-Socialists" were found to have nothing of Socialism about them, except the name.

Now comes Graham Hood in these days when Socialism has made quite a strice in this country, and utters identical statements of a decade ago, but with this difference: he distinctly disavows any trace of Socialism in his message.

He thereby backs up the S. L. P.'s contention in its many hard fought and nobly won battles. Class consciousness was our watchword; revolutionary tactics were our methods, and the one and the other have been hammered into shape by the proletarians, the common workingmen of the Socialist Labor Party.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. B., NEW YORK. — Transportation adds value to the commodity transported. To that extent transportation produces value. Coal, dug from the bowels of the earth, is produced not by the miner alone, but also by the transportation agencies without which the coal would be unavailable in your kitchen. Transportation is part of production, hence is an imparter of value.

J. H., LEOMINSTER, MASS.—Yes, at the Boston convention, which was held after the S. P. element got quite a vote at the previous, the New Orleans convention. At the Boston convention of the A. F. L. the S. P. ran an opposition candidate to Gompers. The vote he received was so small that they never tried it again.

E. C. J., NEW YORK.—The Reichstag has 397 members; the French Chamber of Deputies has 591 members.

P. K., CARTHAGE, MO.—An article reviewing the history of great Movements and how slow their progress was will, indeed, be acceptable. Fail not, however, in pointing out that no great historic Movement had to contend as the S. L. P. has, with a movement in its way that styles itself Socialist and whose Socialism is of a nature to receive the uproarious "recognition" of the capitalist press.

A. B. F., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The Debs vote fell off this year 1,362 votes below what it was four years ago in New York City. In Kings, Queens and surrounding districts that constitute, with New York City, the present Greater New York, the Debs vote increased this year enough to make up for the loss in New York. In Greater New York the Debs vote is between 500-800 votes larger than in 1904.

C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y. — The argument is cleverly and even wittily put together—but is hardly publishable.

A. T., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—It is charitable to think that Trautmann and St. John have acted in mere stupidity. Never were conditions better to switch the Labor Movement on the right track than when they allowed themselves to be used as the tools of the enemies of the I. W. W., and for over a year inflicted wound after wound upon the organization, giving the whole Movement a setback. Disappointment breeds discouragement among the masses, and also breeds suspicion. Let's be charitable.

W. A. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Do not make a caricature of the scientific principle of material interests. Labor's class interests are against capitalism. And yet what do we see all around? Labor supporting capitalism overwhelmingly. Class interests alone will not do if the intellect lags behind. The capitalist who says Socialists create class war speaks foolishly. Socialism opens the eyes of the proletariat to see the class war that exists. Consequently, it is not enough for a man (supposing him honest) to be a proletarian for his action to be entitled to the distinction of class consciousness. He may be blind as a bat on that. Educate! Educate!! Educate!!! Give a wide berth to the man whose sole title to consideration is his claim that he is "a bona fide workingman."

A. E. L., ROCKLAND, ME.—"La Voix du Peuple," 33 Rue de la Grange-aux Belles, Paris, France, 4 francs for six months, 2 francs for three months, is the organ of the "Confederation Generale du Travail," the "Syndicalist" organization.

D. D., DULUTH, MINN.—There is no "confusion in the meaning of 'political action.'" The "confusion," in the minds of those who claim there is "confusion," is pretended, and the pretension comes either from a police spy element, or from bunkum revolutionists, who are just the kind of softies for police spies to make an impression upon. The term "political action" is among the best understood terms in the vernacular of the Movement.

A. S., NEW YORK.—Read history. It is, perhaps, the leading lesson taught by the Eugene Sue series which the Party is issuing—that a knowledge of history is one of the most potent factors in the making of a man. The descendants of Joel in the Sue stories are buoyed up across the ages by the knowledge of history that their family archives imparted to them.

C. K., CANON CITY, COLO.—See answer given above to A. T., Rochester, N. Y.—The Movement will survive all the colics and other afflictions and inflictions of infancy. Alertness and vigor.

H. C. B., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The Government owns to-day the P. O., yet the only ones who profit by that are the railroad magnates who "soak it" into the Government through high prices to transfer the mail. P. O. employes are dependents, not even allowed to organize for higher wages, and dismissed if they do. What reason is there to expect that if the railroads were owned by the Government things would be better for the employes. France and Germany own their railroads; labor is wage slave there. Capitalist Government ownership means concentrated capitalist exploitation.

C. L., ELBERTA, PA.; J. B., NEWARK, N. J.; E. T. W., VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.; B. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; H. S., DUBUQUE, IA.; M. B. S., CHICAGO, ILL.; M. A. G., WINONA, MINN.; H. N., VALPARAISO, IND.; M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.; L. J. L., NIOBRARA, NEB.—Matter received.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, Philip Courtenay,
144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held at headquarters on Wednesday evening, November 18th, Hanlon in the chair. Members present: Hall, Schrafft, Ball, Lafferty, Schwartz, Brauckmann and Hanlon. Members absent with excuse: Lechner, excused from attendance at last meeting; Oatley.

Financial report of National Secretary for two weeks ending November 7th: Receipts, $207.69; Expenditures, $145.44.

Report of National Secretary on "Der Arbeiter" laid over to new business.

Correspondence: from Charles Rupp, Organizer Section Allegheny County, Pa., regarding activity of Section. From J. A. Leach, Organizer Section Phoenix, Ariz., regarding results of election in the territory. From H. A. Muller, Organizer Section Richmond, Va., regarding vote on amendments to constitution.

Financial report of August Gillhaus' tour eastward across the country: Receipts, $482.62; expenditures, $461.30.

National Secretary reported on condition of affairs in Section Westchester County, report received for action: It was moved by Shrafft and seconded by Schwartz, that Section Westchester County be suspended and reorganized with loyal members of the Party. Carried.

National Secretary reported that he had arranged a tour for Comrade Gillhaus. It was moved by Brauckmann and seconded by Schrafft that action of National Secretary be indorsed.

The general vote on amendments to the Constitution being tabulated a committee consisting of Comrades Schrafft, Hanlon and Lafferty was elected to examine and report on same.

Report of National Secretary on "Der Arbeiter" was taken up, report received for action. A committee from the management of "Der Arbeiter" was given the floor. After hearing the report of committee, it was moved by Ball and seconded by Brauckmann, that the motion carried at the previous meeting relating to taking over "Der Arbeiter" be rescinded. Carried.

Moved by Lafferty and seconded by Brauckmann, that an Auditing Committee be elected to go over the books of "Der Arbeiter" once a month. Carried. Committee consisting of Schwartz and Hall was elected.

Moved by Schrafft and seconded by Schwartz, that the action of National Secretary, in establishing a plan of agitation and organization in the State of New Jersey, be indorsed.

Adjournment 11:10 p. m.

John Hall, Secretary pro tem.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Meeting of N. Y. S. E. C. held on Friday, November 20, at headquarters, 28 City Hall Place. Kuhn in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. Communications: from H. Gunn of Schenectady, as to procuring signatures and distribution of leaflets; from Passanno, as to conditions on his trip and financial statement; from Jane Roulston, sending in nominees for N. E. C. These nominations arriving late and nominations having been submitted to sections for a vote, impossible to entertain same; from Section Gloversville, sending money for stamps and campaign fund; from Viscosi, as to conditions in Gloversville.

Report of Secretary of Correspondence Bureau having sent out votes for members of N. E. C., Reinstein, De Lee and Donahue being the candidates. Also other routine work.

Financial report: general income $79.70; mileage, $8.10; total $87.80; expenses, $87.48.

Motion made and seconded that Comrade Moonelis be instructed to draft a circular on Party Press and submit same at next meeting.

Walsh's seat being declared vacant, through being absent more than the allotted time, and Walters being the next on the list is requested to attend the next meeting December 4th; also members who were absent.

Motion to adjourn, carried.

Fred. A. Olpp, Sec'y.

$1.00 BOOKS.

Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch.
Socialism and Philosophy, Labriola.
Essays Materialistic Conception of History, Labriola.

CONN. S. E. C.

Regular meeting held November 16, at headquarters, 34 Elm street, Hartford.

Fred. Lechner elected chairman.

A. Gierginsky, Chas. Backofen, absent.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

The following communications received, acted on, and filed:

From A. B. Lafreniere, Warren, R. I., regarding ballots.

From National Secretary, Paul Augustine, regarding Gillhaus tour.

From Section Bridgeport, regarding ballots nomination, Gillhaus tour, and sending votes: in 1904, 71; in 1908, 167.

From Section Rockville, information regarding ballots, campaign fund list, and sending votes. Votes received, 25.

From A. Gillhaus, Providence, R. I., regarding his tour.

From M. J. Bermann, New Brittain, asking for names of the candidates of the state ticket. Voting machines will be used and sending bill of $6 of tickets for voting machines.

From M. B. Seaman, Meriden, sending a name of an applicant of S. L. P.

From State Secretary of Connecticut regarding nomination list and post-office addresses of the candidates.

From Robert E. Brien, Bloomfield, Conn., regarding ballots.

From Section Stonington, regarding ballots and information. Votes received, 26.

From E. Gustafson, regarding subscription list.

From Section New Haven, regarding subscription lists, ballots. Votes received, 65.

From A. Ruckser, West Haven, regarding ballots.

From Geo. Richter, Middletown, regarding ballots.

From Gust. Langner, Milford, information regarding state ticket.

From T. C. Joslin, Brighton, Mass., asking for ballots.

From J. Marek, New Haven, sending pledge as N. E. C. member.

From Emil Singewald, So. Norwalk, regarding Hunter's meeting, ballots, campaign; sold 32 pamphlets and sending $1 for ballots.

Financial report—Income, $139.50; expenditure, $47.75.

The state secretary, Fred. Fellerman, reported that he will send out to the Sections for referendum vote regarding the candidates, J. Marek and J. Breuer, for N. E. C. member.

Motion carried that the S. E. C. has to pay $3, and New Britain $3, for the tickets of the voting machine.

Motion to adjourn carried.

Frank Knotek, Rec. Sec'y.

OPERATING FUND.

There is many a name of a friend of the Party's organ we do not see among the present contributor's to the Operating Fund who have assisted us nobly in the past, yet who find themselves unable to continue the good work now, due to their financial troubles. This is a decided loss to us and can only be overcome by asking those in a position to do so to contribute their mite to this fund. Every little bit helps, dimes as well as dollars.

S. Thompson, N. Y. City	$5.00
Henry Eisenach, Schenectady, N. Y.	6.00
A. Levine, New York City	2.00
Frank Delmastro, New Haven, Conn.	1.50
Lafferty, Brooklyn, N. Y.	$1.00
David Craig, Milford, Mass.	.50
J. Jiskra, " "	.50
A. Weinberg, San Bernardino, Cal.	1.00
J. Solomon, N. Y. City	1.00
Election Bet, Denver, Colo.	2.00
B. H. Montgomery, Chicago, Ill.	.50
T. Haupt, Mansfield, Ohio	.25
H. F. McDonough, Winnipeg, Can.	.50
J. L. Mamblatt, N. Y. City	1.00
Total	$22.75
Previously acknowledged	3,209.54
Grand total	$3,232.29

GILLHAUS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Readers of the Daily and Weekly People in Philadelphia are urgently requested to attend a meeting held under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party of the city, at which August Gillhaus will speak. The meeting will be held in the hall at 800 Parrish street, on SATURDAY evening, Nov. 28, 8 o'clock. All workingmen and their friends are invitedd to be present.

WANTED.

Comrades and sympathizers, who possess second hand Scientific and Sociologic books, and who desire to assist a few comrades not in position to purchase same, to contribute such books. Address

National Secretary of the S. L. P.

FURTHER RETURNS.

Increase in Yates.

Penn Yarnn, N. Y., November 17.—In the last election Gillhaus got 11 votes in Yates County; in 1904 the S. L. P. had 3. Debs got 30; in 1904 he had 11.

61 in Cayuga.

Auburn, N. Y., November 17.—The total S. L. P. vote in Cayuga County is 61; in 1904 it was 89. The S. P. has 595 for Debs; in 1904 it had 171.

Gain in Orleans.

Albion, N. Y., November 17.—In the county of Orleans the S. L. P. received 27 votes; in 1904 it had 16. Debs gets 42; in 1904 he had 53.

134 in Schenectady.

Schenectady, N. Y., November 17.—The official count gives Gillhaus 134 votes in Schenectady County; in 1904 the S. L. P. had 311. Debs, S. P., got 1,358; four years ago he had 434.

Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

Salamanca, N. Y., November 17.—The Socialist Labor Party's vote in Cattaraugus County was 20 on the national ticket, and 17 on the state ticket. The S. P. vote was 262 on the national and 230 on the state ticket.

In 1904 the S. L. P. had 44 votes for Corregan, and the S. P. 206 for Debs.

Onandaga County, N. Y.

Syracuse, N. Y., November 23.—Official returns give the S. L. P. 143 votes. In 1904 the vote was 266; two years ago ninety-three were polled. Debs received 1,003 in Onandaga County; in 1904 he had 700.

Columbia County, N. Y.

Hudson, N. Y., November 23.—In Columbia County, Gillhaus is credited with ten votes; in 1904 Corregan had seventeen. Debs has sixteen votes this year; four years ago he had forty-five.

Official Count in New Jersey.

The completed returns of the vote for New Jersey show 1,196 votes cast for Gillhaus, Socialist Labor candidate. In 1904 the S. L. P. had 2,680. Debs receives 10,249; in 1904 he had 9,587.

Allentown, Pa.

Allentown, Pa., November 17.—The S. L. P. ticket received 20 votes in this city.

Gain in Youngstown.

Youngstown, O., November 23.—The returns of the vote in this city show fifteen cast for Gillhaus. In 1904 Corregan had six.

Cuyahoga, County, O.

Cleveland, O., November 22.—The official count in Cuyahoga County is completed. The returns are as follows:

Gillhaus, S. L. P., 233; in 1904 (Corregan), 774. Debs, S. P., 4,818; in 1904 (Debs), 8,000.

Virginia's Total.

Newport News, Va., November 17.—The vote as given out by the secretary of the commonwealth for the S. L. P. is 25; for Debs 225. In 1904 Corregan, S. L. P., had 56; Debs, S. P., 218. There is one county still missing.

Sullivan, Ind.

Sullivan, Ind., November 20.—Sullivan County gave 16 votes for the S. L. P. ticket, and 398 for Debs.

Charleroix Holds Its Own.

Charleroix, Mich., November 17.—For Gillhaus, S. L. P., six votes were cast here; in 1904 the S. L. P. had five. Debs has 178; in 1904 he had 58.

Wisconsin S. P.

Madison, Wis., November 23.—The official vote for President gives Debs 28,146 in this election; in 1904 Debs had 28,220.

LOUISVILLE VOTE.

Louisville, Ky., November 21.—The vote cast for the Socialist Labor Party in this city and in Jefferson County is 138; in 1904 the S. L. P. vote was 226. The S. P. have 589; in 1904 that party had 422.

Faribault, Minn.

Faribault, Minn., November 18.—The vote of this (Rice) county cast for Gillhaus, by means of stickers, has been determined.

In Faribault city 52 were cast, and in the county outside 27, a total of 79, all of which were counted by the dear, good capitalist returns boards as "blanks."

The Debs vote in the county was 20; in 1904 it was 110. This year the Debs party went on the ballot in this state as "Public Ownership," and thus there was no confusing the S. L. P. expression with the bogus Socialist party here.

The S. L. P. will be on the ballot in 1910, and it will be seen that there is a whole lot of revolutionary spirit in Minnesota.

E. B. Ford.

AN EARLY RESPONSE

Our appeal of last week is productive of some good results. Already we have felt, by the slight increase of subs., that the Party membership and friends have not been appealed to in vain, and that they, realizing the object at stake will come to the fore with the necessary assistance. It is also encouraging to this office to feel that the whole burden of responsibility does not rest with us alone; that each member regards himself as a part-owner, and, as such, makes sacrifices not to be expected from an outsider or superficially interested person. However, bear in mind, Comrades, that there must be no let up. Subs, subs, and nothing but subs, must be your constant thought until we are again on sure footing. One hundred and forty (140) subs to the Weekly, and twenty-three (23) to the Daily People, the result of this week's effort, is still far from the mark of requirements. A special effort in this direction will bring about the desired result.

Those sending in two or more:

Jas. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky.	5
W. W. Parks, Smithfield, Ohio	2
O. Nelson, Houston, Tex.	2
H. E. Long, San Francisco, Cal.	2
A. H. Lyzell, Brockton, Mass.	4
Robt. Strach, San Antonio, Tex.	2
Chas. Pierson, Chicago, Ill.	3
Herbert Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.	11
B. Weber, Schenectady, N. Y.	2
C. Kuharich, Canon City, Colo.	2
A Kaucher, St. Louis, Mo.	6
Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio	5
J. B. Ferguson, Fruitvale, Cal.	2
A. C. McGinty, San Francisco, Cal.	2
Jac. Breuer, Hartford, Conn.	4
F. Bombach, Jamaica Plain, Mass.	2
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y.	2
Press Committee, Cincinnati, O.	3

Prepaid Cards:—

D. McGoff, New Bedford, Mass., $1.50; H. E. Long, San Francisco, Cal., $20.00; F. Kuchenbecker, Chicago, Ill., $1.00; H. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.

Several New York comrades, being out of employment, are following the example set by Comrades Kircher and Ruther, in making the Sue books their specialty and are more than pleased with the revenue derived from such sales. It is strange that most people do not realize what a good thing is until they are forced upon it, and even then hesitate to make hay while the sun shines. We are almost tempted to wish that all of our comrades were looking for jobs and as a tide-over undertook to sell Sue books. Our word for it that you could not induce them to go back to the shops. An outlay for one set starts you in the business; Sue's name is your best introduction. Try your hand at it.

Sales of $1.00 or more:

Holyoke, Mass.	$1.35
Tacoma, Wash.	6.00
St. David, Ill.	3.00
San Antonio, Tex.	2.00
McKeesport, Pa	14.04
Anaconda, Mass.	1.75
Oxford, England	3.28
Spokane, Wash.	3.00
St Louis, Mo.	2.10
Socialist Women, Greater N. Y.	3.00
Elizabeth N. J.	1.00
Portland, Ore.	1.00
New York City	29.87
Jersey City, N. J.	8.06

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS OF PRESENTS FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

Since our last acknowledgement we have received the following presents:

Socialist Women of Greater New York, large beautifully dressed French doll, fine embroidered soft-pillow, fine tapestry pillow, hand-painted smoking set, fancy flower holder, fancy whisk-broom holder, hand-carved corner piece, two fancy laundry bags, three fine bread trays, fancy bon-bon tray, fancy head-dress; Herbert T. Shaw, Tonopah, Nev., two bird's-eye views—one of Goldfield; Jeannette Hossack and Ruth Maxfield, Jersey City, N. J., two lovely dolls and fourteen pieces of bric-a-brac; D. Rudnick, Ottawa, Ill., cash donation of one dollar.

William E. Moore, city, six fine wooden pipes, two paper cutters; William G. Cowen, Pittsburg, Pa., glass basket; E. R. Markley, Pittsburg, Pa., glass hammer and axe; Chr. Rossbach and M. E. Wilcox, Gloversville, N. Y., two male birds (young roosters); Miss Bella Greenberg, city, beautiful sofa cushion, six fancy baskets; Miss J. Katz, city, two fancy canters; Miss Elizabeth Dielfer, city, two salt shakers and whisk broom; Mrs. A. Lingenfelter, A. Lingenfelter and Charles Pierson, Chicago, Ill., fine stand-cover; Well-wisher, hat pin holders; Jennie and Florence Carliph, Brooklyn, N. Y., three lady's belts, lady's fancy collar, lady's hair comb, lady's apron, six silk bows; Mrs. Loven, Brooklyn, N. Y., pair of glass vases, glass tray; D. Schwartz, Brooklyn, N. Y., smoking pipe and three figures; Miss Isabella Bossie, Brooklyn, N. Y., fine embroidered centre piece; Mrs. Hazel Wilson, city, cash donation, 50c.; E. Brodsky, Brooklyn, N. Y., bottle of witch hazel, two bottles of hair tonic, ten 1lb boxes of talcum powder; L. Finkelstein, city, box of Lemola toilet soap; C. L. Halfman, Cromwell, Conn., handsome sofa, pillow and doll; Mrs. O. Sherrane, city, half dozen small glass dishes, small tray, child's punch bowl and glasses, two guilt picture frames, table cloth, vase.

L. Abelson, Organizer.
28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF GILLHAUS' TOUR EASTWARD.

Receipts.

By N. E. C.	$ 30.00
" Section Tacoma	17.85
" Local 169, I. W. W.	5.00
" Section Seattle	42.00
" Hoquiam	8.00
" Washington S. E. C.	38.00
" F. G. Maresch	2.00
" Lynden, members	4.00
" Section Spokane	23.50
" Butte, sympathizers	5.50
" Section Duluth	30.00
" " St. Paul	10.00
" " Minneapolis	5.00
" " Winona	3.00
" Faribault, friends	4.00
" S. W. H.	.50
" Section Milwaukee	10.00
" " Sheboygan	1.00
" " Chicago	13.00
" Lettish S. L. F.	1.90
" Section Lansing	2.00
" " Detroit	5.00
" Ohio S. E. C.	10.00
" E. Morrison	1.00
" Section Cincinnati	5.00
" Mr. and Mrs. Kirkman	1.00
" A. Fried	.50
" Indiana S. E. C.	31.00
" Logansport, members	5.00
" Dillon	1.00
" C. Kohlenberg	1.00
" Pennsylvania S. E. C.	25.00
" Section Erie, Pa	5.00
" " Philadelphia	8.00
" " Allentown	10.00
" Scranton, friends	7.00
" Section Syracuse	10.00
" " Boston	3.00
" " Providence	20.00
" Played out slave	.50
" Section Plainfield	2.00
Total	$408.00
To literature sales	74.62
Grand Total	$482.62

Expenditures.

To Mileage, entire trip	$181.30
" Wages	215.00
" Meals and Lodging	62.35
" Stationery and Postage	2.65
Total	$461.30

Fraternally submitted,
Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

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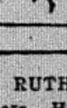

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SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

FROM THE SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, "PEOPLE."

No Wage Slave—no Capital.

No Capital—no Wage Slave.

What! do you propose to abolish capital?—We do. Do you know what capital is?—We do. Capital is wealth used to buy the bodies and brains of human beings.

What is freedom to a nation but freedom to (all) the individuals in it. —"Uncle Tom's Cabin."

There are no free nations and never were any, unless it might be far back in the dim antiquity of Gentileism.

In fact true freedom never before was possible: the means for its establishment had to be created before it could be.

Those means have been created, ay, down to the smallest pin; not merely for the construction of free nations, but something infinitely grander and nobler—the world-embracing Internation, the Co-operative Commonwealth. This will be the crowning work of the emancipated Thrall of the Ages, the working class.

Comrades and fellow workers, let us assume the dignity of our destiny—let it inspire us with an unquenchable zeal, with an uncnoquerable courage, with indomitable will to achieve the unity of the Werking Class.

War cannot be prevented under capitalism because capitalism is war, i. e., aggression. There is no difference in principle between stealing the product of a man's labor under the protection of law and order, as the capitalist is continually doing, and the stealing of a country from its inhabitants under the protection of warships, guns and bayonets—they are both acts of aggression, on humanity. There are only two ways of getting property, either to produce it by your own labor or acquire it from some one else.

When the capitalist's opportunity of exercising his acquisitive talents on other people's property is taken from him via collectivism, war will fizzle out. We are not Utopians; we only say, abolish the cause of war—the buying and selling of human labor—and war will cease, but continue it and war will continue.

Modern commerce is an organized cheating.—Franklin.

You cannot increase the wealth of society by cheating in exchange, although it is an undeniable fact that you can increase your own wealth by doing so. For every cheater there is a cheatee. The capitalists are the cheaters and the workers are the cheated. The function of the latter is to increase the wealth of society, the privilege of the former is to put that wealth into their private pockets. This privilige enjoyed by the capitalists is confirmed with enthusiasm by the workers every time they get an opportunity: yet the remarkable thing about it is that the workers are always bewailing their "hard lot." Sic transit.

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o o o

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